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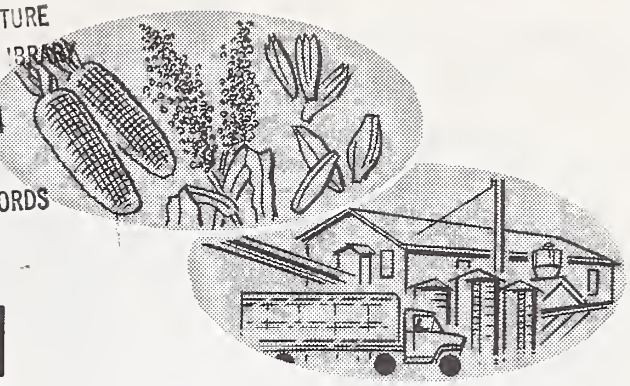


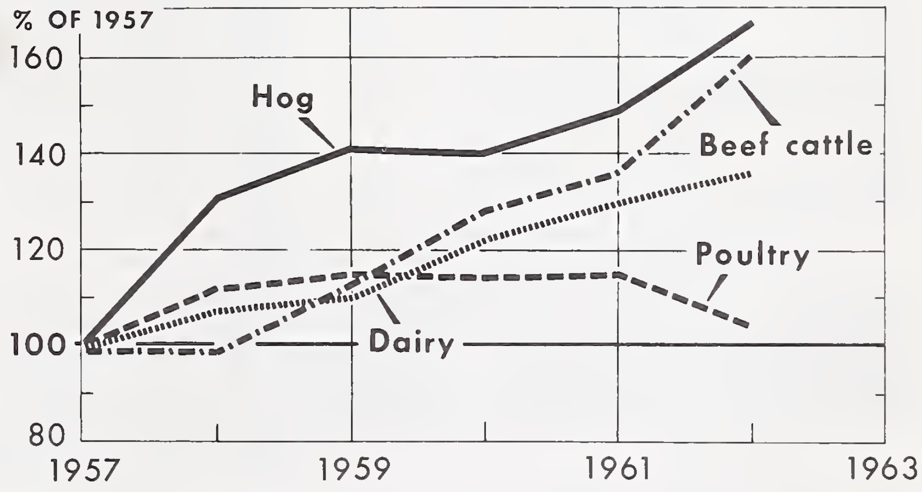
FEED SITUATION

FdS-202 For Release February 13, A. M. FEBRUARY 1964

Sales of most commercially prepared feeds have trended upward rather sharply in recent years. Most rapid gains have been made in commercially prepared hog and beef cattle feeds. The increased sales of these feeds, which are generally high in protein content, have contributed to the growing demand for protein feeds. Poultry feed sales have leveled off in recent years, while sales of dairy feed have increased, reflecting heavier feeding per cow.

TRENDS IN FORMULA FEED SALES

By Kinds of Feed



BASED ON TONNAGE SALES IN 19 STATES REPORTING SALES BY KINDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2610-64 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Prospects for Feed Grain Utilization and Carryover

Commercial Feed Sales Continue Upward Trend

Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary of Prices, Indexes and Price Ratios

Item	Unit	PRICES Seasonal average 1961-62	 1962-63	 Jan. 1963	 1963-64 Oct.	 Nov.	 Dec.	 Jan.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Feed Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.11	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.19	1.22
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.08	1.10	1.03	1.08	1.02	1.07	1.09
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.714	.694	.773	.714	.718	.734	.752
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.677	.673	.704	.685	.672	.683	.675
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.640	.624	.645	.631	.634	.639	.646
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.35	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.10
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.981	.915	.896	.914	.936	.946	.925
Sorghum grain - No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City	100 pounds	1.89	1.95	2.00	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.99
Price received by farmers, all types, U. S.	100 pounds	1.80	1.82	1.68	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	26.65	28.75	30.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
All hay, price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	20.60	21.60	22.30	23.00	23.90	24.70	25.00
Byproduct Feeds, Wholesale, Bulk								
Wheat bran, Minneapolis	Ton	34.40	37.20	45.10	35.80	36.90	41.80	40.10
Buffalo	Ton	39.20	43.50	49.40	37.70	41.20	45.40	41.75
Wheat middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	34.50	38.40	45.30	35.10	39.60	46.40	38.40
Buffalo	Ton	41.10	45.30	50.00	41.00	44.90	49.70	42.75
Soybean meal, 44 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	63.60	71.30	71.90	73.50	74.90	76.90	77.50
50 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	69.40	77.10	76.70	80.00	81.50	84.10	85.40
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct., expeller, Memphis	Ton	59.20	66.90	68.60	67.70	70.00	70.20	69.00
Linseed meal, 32-36 pct., solvent, Minneapolis	Ton	66.00	67.30	72.30	69.80	64.60	63.00	61.40
Peanut meal, 45 pct., S. E. mills	Ton	61.80	67.40	70.90	69.10	72.00	71.60	69.00
Gluten feed, 21 pct., Chicago	Ton	37.50	43.20	50.60	41.40	39.50	44.60	46.50
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	40.10	42.70	42.20	45.90	44.00	46.20	46.50
Brewers' dried grains, 24 pct., Milwaukee	Ton	38.90	44.20	50.10	46.80	44.20	45.80	45.50
Distillers' dried grains, 28 pct., Cincinnati	Ton	55.00	60.20	65.60	63.20	63.10	61.00	59.40
Tankage digester, 60 pct., Chicago	Ton	88.70	96.40	102.00	102.10	96.60	99.70	99.10
Meat meal, 50 pct., Chicago	Ton	86.30	93.70	100.10	99.20	91.20	95.20	94.10
Fish meal, 60 pct., Buffalo, f.o.b. seaboard	Ton	123.20	126.50	126.60	127.00	129.20	132.40	141.50
Alfalfa meal, 17 pct., dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	47.60	48.40	53.00	47.70	49.90	48.80	47.60
Molasses blackstrap, New York	Ton	26.95	35.50	35.57	39.50	36.34	34.20	33.34
Tallow, inedible prime, Chicago 1/	Pound	.055	.055	.050	.064	.065	.060	---
Prices Paid by Farmers								
Wheat bran	100 pounds	2.97	3.14	3.38	3.11	3.10	3.17	3.28
Wheat middlings	100 pounds	3.03	3.22	3.44	3.22	3.21	3.29	3.37
Soybean meal, 44 pct.	100 pounds	4.44	4.87	4.88	5.04	5.04	5.05	5.17
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct.	100 pounds	4.26	4.60	4.62	4.72	4.74	4.75	4.78
Broiler growing mash	100 pounds	4.64	4.78	4.80	4.85	4.79	4.81	4.86
Laying mash	100 pounds	4.35	4.46	4.48	4.53	4.48	4.49	4.52
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct.	100 pounds	3.65	3.76	3.80	3.78	3.77	3.80	3.82
Mixed hog feed, over 29 pct.	100 pounds	5.52	5.84	5.87	5.99	5.95	5.98	6.06
		INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES						
Price Indexes		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	95	99	96	99	96	99	101
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1957-59=100	110	122	124	125	125	123	130
Five oilseed meals	1957-59=100	114	126	128	130	132	135	136
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1957-59=100	97	102	106	105	101	104	104
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1957-59=100	99	113	123	113	108	110	114
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	99	103	103	104	103	105	106
		LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/						
Price Ratios (January average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/ 1953-62=13.5	Bushel	15.5	13.4	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.2	12.2
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1953-62=14.8	Bushel	16.5	14.3	15.0	14.1	13.9	12.6	13.2
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 4/ 1953-62=19.9	Bushel	23.8	21.1	22.8	20.3	20.3	18.6	18.4
Milk-feed, U. S. 1953-62= 1.42	Pound	1.42	1.36	1.40	1.45	1.48	1.45	5/1.41
Milkfat-feed, U. S. 1953-62=23.4	Pound	24.5	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.3	23.2	5/22.8
Egg-feed, U. S. 1958-62=10.9	Pound	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	10.6
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 3.7	Pound	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 3.6	Pound	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1958-62= 7.0	Pound	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.2

1/ Reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. 5/ Preliminary.

Prices are compiled from Chicago Board of trade, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 5, 1964

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SUMMARY

Prices of feed grains and byproduct feeds have been a little higher this fall and winter than in 1962-63, reflecting a generally strong domestic and export demand and much smaller sales of feed grains by CCC than in the past 2 years. During October-January, feed grain prices averaged 6 percent higher than a year earlier and high-protein prices were up about 3 percent. Livestock and livestock product prices, on the other hand, averaged about 7 percent lower, resulting in lower livestock-feed price ratios this fall and winter than the generally favorable ratios during 1958-62.

Total feed grain supplies for 1963-64 are now estimated at 220 million tons, nearly 5 million above 1962-63, but 11 million below the record supply in 1960-61. The 1963 feed grain crop totaled 156 million tons, 13 million more than in the 1962 crop and slightly above the previous record in 1960. Although 1963 harvested acreage of feed grains was 17 percent below the 1959 and 1960 level, increased yield per acre brought 1963 production to 2 percent above the level for those 2 years. The 1963 crop probably will about equal the total disappearance in 1963-64. Carryover stocks at the close of the marketing year may be about the same or slightly above the 63 million tons carried over into 1963-64.

Domestic disappearance of feed grains in October-December totaled about 35 million tons, or practically the same as for that quarter of 1962. The 5.5 million tons exported, however, was about a million tons above a year earlier. Total stocks on January 1 were estimated at 171 million tons, a little over

3 million more than on that date last year. Stocks of feed grains under loan or owned by CCC were about 3 million tons less than a year earlier, while "free" stocks were about 7 million tons larger.

The total corn supply for 1963-64 is estimated at close to 5.4 billion bushels, 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Domestic use in October-December was about 6 percent less than a year earlier, but exports were up substantially to a record high of about 151 million bushels. Allowing for some increase in total disappearance during January-September, the corn carryover next October 1 probably will be a little above the 1,316 million bushels on October 1, 1963. Stocks of sorghum grain and oats on January 1 were about the same as a year earlier, while barley stocks were 5 percent smaller.

Average prices received by farmers for corn and sorghum grain have increased seasonally since November. Prices of both these grains in January were a little above the 1963 loan rates. The average price received by farmers for corn was $1.09 per bushel in January, 6 cents higher than a year earlier. The price of sorghum grain averaged $1.76 per cwt., 8 cents higher than a year earlier. Because of the larger "free" supplies on hand in January this year than last, prices of corn and sorghum grain are expected to rise less during the 1963-64 marketing year than in 1962-63. Last year, tight "free" supplies resulted in feed grain prices rising 19 percent from November to July.

Total sales of feed grains by CCC have been much smaller so far during 1963-64 than in the same period of either of the past 2 years. During October-January, CCC sold only about 85 million bushels of corn and sorghum grain for domestic use, much less than the 356 million bushels sold in the same period of 1962-63. The smaller sales this year reflect the change in the CCC sales provisions of the 1963 Feed Grain Program. Sales against 1963 certificates cannot be made at less than the loan rate plus carrying charges. The large 1963 crops and heavier sales by farmers also have influenced CCC sales. Through December, farmers had placed 8 percent less feed grains under price support than in the same period of last year and are expected to place less under price support for the entire 1963-64 marketing year.

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Feed Concentrate Supply Up 2 Percent

The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for 1963-64 is now estimated at 251 million tons, 2 percent more than in 1962-63. The slightly larger supply this year follows 2 years of declining supplies; supplies were reduced from 260 million tons in 1960-61 to 246 million in 1962-63. The 1963 feed grain crop of 156 million tons was 13 million tons larger than in 1962 and slightly above the previous record production in 1960, but the carryover was 9 million tons smaller. The estimate of total feed concentrate

Table 2.- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1957-61, annual 1958-63

Item	Average 1957-61	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	66.9	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.8	63.1
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	99.5	94.0	107.1	109.4	101.5	101.8	114.3
Oats	18.9	22.4	16.8	18.5	16.2	16.3	15.7
Barley	10.4	11.4	10.1	10.3	9.5	10.5	9.6
Sorghum grains	15.7	16.3	15.6	17.4	13.4	14.3	16.3
Total production	144.5	144.1	149.6	155.6	140.6	142.9	155.9
Imports of feed grains	.6	.4	.5	.5	.4	.2	.5
Wheat and rye fed	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Byproduct feeds fed	27.5	27.2	27.4	28.0	28.9	29.6	30.0
Total supply	241.2	232.3	246.5	260.4	256.5	246.2	251.3
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 4/							
Corn	82.5	78.0	85.4	87.1	91.1	90.5	90.4
Oats	16.3	19.3	14.7	15.6	14.1	14.2	13.8
Barley and sorghum grains	15.4	13.4	15.7	17.9	16.9	16.7	18.7
Wheat and rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Oilseed cake and meal	11.7	11.8	11.3	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.7
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Other byproduct feeds	12.8	12.4	13.1	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.0
Total concentrates fed	143.4	139.5	144.7	150.3	152.9	152.7	154.7
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.8
Exports	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.3	17.6	16.6	18.0
Total utilization	169.5	165.3	169.9	175.7	184.0	183.0	186.5
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	169.7	164.8	171.9	175.7	184.7	183.1	186.8
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	71.5	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.8	63.1	64.5
Supply and utilization per animal unit							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	241.2	232.3	246.5	260.4	256.5	246.2	251.3
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	143.4	139.5	144.7	150.3	152.9	152.7	154.7
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	166.0	167.7	165.7	167.6	168.9	173.2	171.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.45	1.39	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.42	1.47
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.86	.83	.87	.90	.91	.88	.90

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in January, 1964.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Table 3.--Feed grains: Supplies and utilization, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1960-64

Marketing year beginning 1/	Supply				Utilization				
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Livestock feed 3/	Food and industrial use	Seed	Exports 2/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Corn				
Average 1957-61	1,641	3,552	1	5,194	2,947	273	12	277	3,509
1960	1,787	3,908	1	5,696	3,110	275	11	292	3,688
1961	2,008	3,626	1	5,635	3,253	296	11	435	3,995
1962	1,640	3,637	1	5,278	3,232	302	12	416	3,962
1963 4/	1,316	4,082	1	5,399	3,227	310	12	475	4,024
1964 4/	1,375								
					Oats				
Average 1957-61	304	1,182	6	1,492	1,026	40	84	31	1,181
1960	267	1,155	1	1,423	946	40	83	29	1,098
1961	325	1,011	1	1,337	922	41	76	21	1,060
1962	277	1,020	4	1,301	886	42	74	25	1,027
1963 4/	274	981	5	1,260	861	42	72	10	985
1964 4/	275								
					Barley				
Average 1957-61	162	434	18	614	238	90	25	99	452
1960	167	431	15	613	259	90	25	86	460
1961	153	396	20	569	246	92	23	84	445
1962	124	436	5	565	237	92	22	67	418
1963 4/	147	400	15	562	258	92	22	55	427
1964 4/	135								
					Sorghum grain				
Average 1957-61	436	561	5/	997	347	10	2	85	444
1960	581	620	5/	1,201	415	11	2	71	499
1961	702	480	5/	1,182	411	9	2	99	521
1962	661	510	5/	1,171	391	10	2	113	516
1963 4/	655	583	5/	1,238	466	10	2	110	588
1964 4/	650								
					Total feed grains				
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Average 1957-61	66.9	144.5	.6	212.0	114.4	10.7	2.3	13.0	140.4
1960	74.6	155.6	.4	230.6	120.1	10.8	2.3	12.7	145.9
1961	84.7	140.6	.5	225.8	123.2	11.4	2.1	17.3	154.0
1962	71.8	142.9	.2	214.9	121.3	11.6	2.1	16.8	151.8
1963 4/	63.1	155.9	.5	219.5	123.1	11.8	2.1	18.0	155.0
1964 4/	64.5								

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum grain; July 1 for oats and barley. 2/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste. 4/ Preliminary, utilization and carryover at the end of the year based on indications in January 1964. 5/ Not reported separately.

supplies has been increased 4 million tons since last October, as both production and carryover stock estimates were revised upward. Based on present prospects for utilization in 1963-64, carryover stocks at the close of 1963-64 may be about the same or slightly larger than at the beginning of the year.

Prospective feed requirements in 1963-64 have been reduced a little in recent months as a result of a reduction in cattle on feed January 1, and in the prospective number of hogs to be raised in 1964. The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1963-64 is now estimated at 171 million, down slightly from the 173.2 million in 1962-63. Assuming that the rate of feeding per animal unit in 1963-64 will be near the average of the past 3 years, the total quantity of all concentrates fed would be a little above the 153 million tons fed last year. Total consumption of feed grains for other domestic uses probably will be slightly above the 13.7 million tons of 1962-63. Exports of feed grains during the 1963-64 feeding year probably will be a little above the high level of the 2 preceding years. This would give a total disappearance of all feed grains and other feed concentrates of close to 187 million tons, or a little above last year's level.

Feed Grain Supply for 1963-64 Above Last Year's Level

The total supply for 1963-64 is estimated at about 220 million tons, nearly 5 million above a year earlier. The 1963 feed grain crop was estimated in December at about 156 million tons, 13 million more than in 1962 and slightly above the previous record output in 1960. The larger crop this year was offset in part by a reduction in carryover (table 3). The carryover into 1963-64 was estimated in January at 63 million tons, 9 million tons below a year earlier. Feed grain production was below total utilization by 13 million tons in 1961-62 and 9 million in 1962-63. The big 1963 crop probably will about equal total disappearance, leaving a carryover into 1964-65 about the same as or slightly larger than a year earlier.

In the past 3 years, the harvested acreage of feed grains was well below the 1959 and 1960 average, as farmers reduced their acreage through participation in the Feed Grain Program. Farmers in 1963 harvested 107 million acres of feed grains, 4 million more than in 1962, but 22 million less than the 1959 and 1960 average. The average yield per acre has been trending upward for a number of years. In 1963, the average yield of the 4 feed grains was 23 percent above the 1959-60 level, resulting in slightly larger production despite substantial acreage reduction.

October-December Disappearance of Feed Grains Up 2 Percent

The combined disappearance of the 4 feed grains during October-December totaled 40.6 million tons, about a million tons, or 2 percent, above a year earlier. The 35 million tons consumed domestically was practically the same as a year earlier but slightly below the 5-year average for the quarter. The increased consumption of sorghum grain about offset smaller corn and oat consumption. Exports were about a fifth larger than a year earlier, reaching a new record high of 5.5 million tons.

Exports of Feed Grains Set Record During October-December

Heavy exports of feed grains during October-December indicate a continued strong demand for U. S. feed grains in 1963-64 despite larger feed supplies in Western Europe. Feed grain exports in 1963-64 are now expected to be slightly above the record levels of the past 2 years, with increased corn exports more than offsetting smaller exports of oats and barley. Corn exports are now expected to total around 450-500 million bushels, well above the previous record export of 435 million in 1961-62. Sorghum grain exports in 1963-64 may be close to last year's level of 113 million bushels. Barley exports are expected to be about 20 percent under the 67 million tons exported in 1962-63. Oat exports are expected to be less than half the 25 million bushels exported in 1962-63.

Exports of feed grains, including grain equivalent of products, during October-December reached a record high of 5.5 million tons, the largest on record for that quarter and 22 percent above a year earlier. Much of this increase was due to the heavy movement of corn, which totaled about 151 million bushels, 44 million more than in the same quarter of 1962. Sorghum grain exports were a little higher than a year earlier, while exports of barley and oats were smaller. Exports of barley during the first half of the 1963-64 marketing year totaled about 29 million bushels, 11 million less than in the same period of 1962. Oat exports so far during 1963-64 have been the smallest in recent years, totaling only about 5 million bushels during July-December.

January 1 Feed Grain Stocks Up 2 Percent

January 1 stocks of the 4 feed grains totaled about 171 million tons, 3 million tons, or 2 percent, more than on that date last year. The increase followed an 8 percent reduction from January 1, 1961, to January 1, 1963. Stocks of all feed grains on January 1 included 60.5 million tons owned by CCC or under loan and 110.3 million tons outside the price support program. Stocks under loan and owned by CCC were about 3.4 million tons smaller than a year earlier, while "free" stocks were about 7 million tons larger. Combined stocks of the 4 feed grains amounted to 1,998 pounds per animal unit, which was 3 percent more than a year earlier but 8 percent below the record quantity on January 1, 1961.

Larger stocks of corn accounted for practically all the increase in feed grain stocks on January 1 this year. Stocks of corn in all positions totaled 4,353 million bushels, 136 million more than a year earlier. This included 1,375 million bushels under loan or owned by CCC, 120 million less

Table 4 .--Feed grains: January 1 stocks, total and per animal unit, average 1958-62, annual 1957-64

Year	January 1 stocks 1/					Grain-consuming animal units 2/	Stocks per animal unit
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total		
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Lb.
Average 1958-62	117.5	13.9	8.7	23.3	163.4	166.0	1,968
1957	95.4	12.6	7.0	5.7	120.7	160.9	1,500
1958	100.6	14.8	8.7	14.5	138.6	159.9	1,734
1959	108.3	16.6	9.5	19.9	154.3	167.7	1,840
1960	121.6	12.3	8.7	24.3	166.9	165.7	2,014
1961	131.2	13.6	8.6	28.9	182.3	167.6	2,175
1962	125.8	12.4	8.1	29.1	175.4	168.9	2,077
1963	118.1	12.3	8.3	28.7	167.4	173.2	1,933
1964 3/	121.9	12.4	7.9	28.6	170.8	171.0	1,998

1/ Stocks in all positions, including Government-owned. 2/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during feeding year beginning October 1. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .--Feed grains: Total stocks and quantities under loan and owned by CCC, January 1, 1963 and 1964

Item	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Under loan and owned by CCC 1/								
Old grain resealed	402	425	11	21	13	15	16	25
Under price support from preceding crop 2/	135	156	22	28	24	17	141	96
Owned by CCC	958	794	15	19	28	28	548	574
Total	1,495	1,375	48	68	65	60	705	695
Not under price support 3/	2,722	2,978	722	705	281	269	318	326
Total U. S. stocks	4,217	4,353	770	773	346	329	1,023	1,021

1/ Based on operating reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
2/ Total quantity placed under loan and purchase agreement less repayments through December 31.
3/ Residual.

than a year earlier. The 2,978 million bushels outside the program was 256 million more than a year earlier. Sorghum grain stocks on January 1 were about the same as a year earlier, with a little smaller quantity under the program but slightly larger "free" stocks. Stocks of oats on January 1 were about the same as a year earlier, Stocks of barley were 5 percent smaller. A large share of oat and barley stocks were outside the price support program.

Corn Supply and January 1 Stocks Above a Year Earlier

The total corn supply for 1963-64 is now estimated at 5,399 million bushels, 122 million more than in 1962-63. This is an increase of nearly 100 million bushels over the estimate in the November Feed Situation since both production and carryover estimates were revised upward in December and January. The 1963 crop, estimated in December at 4,082 million bushels, is 445 million bushels above 1962 and the largest crop on record. This more than offset the reduction in carryover which was down 324 million bushels, to 1,316 million on October 1, 1963.

The larger 1963 corn crop resulted from a continued uptrend in corn yields and an increase of 4 million acres over 1962 in the acreage harvested. Total acreage harvested in 1963 was estimated at 60.7 million acres, 4 million more than in 1962, and 2 million above 1961. Corn acreage in each of these 3 years was well below the 72 million acres harvested in 1959-60.

Reduced acreages the last 3 years were due largely to the Feed Grain Program. Participating farmers diverted a little over 20 million acres of corn to soil-conserving uses in 1962, but decreased diversion to about 17.7 million in 1963.

Corn yields have trended upward rather sharply in recent years, reaching a record high of 67.3 bushels per acre in 1963. This was an increase of about 23 percent since 1960 and about double the yields of 20 years ago. Because of this high yield, corn production in 1963 reached a record high of 4,082 million bushels, about 445 million above 1962 and 174 million above the previous record in 1960.

Total disappearance of corn in 1963-64 is expected to be a little above the 1962-63 level because of continued heavy domestic use and increased exports. Domestic consumption probably will total somewhere near the 3,545 million bushels in 1962-63. Exports have been heavy so far this year and are expected to reach a record high of around 475 million bushels for the entire marketing year.

Stocks of corn on January 1 totaled 4,353 million bushels, or 136 million above a year earlier. Assuming total disappearance of corn during the remainder of the marketing year is a little above a year earlier, the carryover on October 1, 1964, will be around 1,375 million bushels, a little above a year earlier but more than 600 million below the record stocks on October 1, 1961.

Table 6 .--Corn: Receipts at primary markets and terminal stocks, by weeks, October-January 1961-64

Period 1/	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks	Market receipts 2/	Terminal market stocks
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Week ended:						
October 5	5,368	93,099	4,107	41,606	4,253	59,760
12	4,802	91,788	3,816	38,727	4,489	59,651
19	3,811	90,677	5,061	36,577	7,460	62,820
26	4,331	87,495	7,365	35,859	14,115	66,288
November 2	6,283	85,549	11,267	39,113	23,341	74,926
9	7,427	86,061	18,357	46,667	22,860	84,219
16	12,009	86,427	22,805	54,745	23,490	97,454
23	8,973	87,042	19,271	63,157	24,931	109,739
30	8,683	88,976	18,977	72,061	14,457	118,116
December 7	13,874	90,915	16,150	79,302	14,909	125,123
14	14,103	92,103	8,323	84,723	9,819	130,891
21	12,446	92,103	5,529	81,804	6,030	127,343
28	11,506	94,789	4,487	83,462	3,437	121,251
January 4	12,001	98,648	4,042	82,953	4,030	115,583
11	13,277	103,620	5,160	82,404	6,972	107,353
18	12,155	106,074	7,122	82,316	8,393	101,618
25	14,185	109,623	7,158	84,800	9,915	113,825
February 1	15,772	115,452	6,518	82,927	9,705	

1/ Stocks at terminal markets on Saturday and markets receipts for week ended previous Thursday.
2/ Receipts at 13 primary markets, see footnote 1, table 7.

Table 7 .--Market receipts of corn, oats and barley, marketing years 1962-63 and 1963-64

Year beginning	Corn 1/		Year beginning	Oats 1/		Barley 2/	
	1962-63	1963-64		1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
October	28,874	51,739	July	12,316	16,108	10,933	12,179
November	84,694	88,661	August	26,804	25,336	34,266	20,749
December	33,292	34,166	September	12,519	8,570	19,340	10,608
January	28,112	37,372	October	7,979	3,679	13,981	11,801
February	38,673		November	4,434	2,472	13,738	13,352
March	46,313		December	6,131	2,988	12,108	13,179
April	64,479		January	6,975	6,196	12,306	16,290
May	65,927		February	3,739		13,640	
June	40,033		March	5,606		11,830	
July	27,751		April	3,923		9,070	
August	22,717		May	3,893		11,749	
September	20,421		June	5,377		10,309	
Total	501,286		Total	99,696		173,270	

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Market Receipts of Corn in October-January Up 21 Percent

Receipts of corn at the 13 primary markets totaled 211 million bushels during October-January, the heaviest for that period on record and 21 percent above a year earlier. While commercial market receipts were much heavier, sales by CCC were much smaller, totaling only 97 million bushels for the 4 months, less than half the volume a year earlier. The seasonal increase in market receipts of corn this marketing year came a little earlier than in 1962-63 and much earlier than 2 years ago when harvesting and marketing were delayed by unusually wet weather during October-December (table 6). Market receipts increased sharply in late October and November, reaching a seasonal high of about 25 million bushels for the week ended November 23. Receipts dropped sharply during December to only 3 million bushels for the week ended December 28, then in increased to 10 million by late January. The heavy receipts this fall were accompanied by increasing stocks at terminal markets, which rose from about 60 million bushels in early October to 131 million by the middle of December. Since mid-December, stocks have declined, but they are still well above the level of a year ago.

Sorghum Grain Supply Up 6 Percent

The total supply of sorghum grain for 1963-64 is estimated at 1,238 million bushels, 6 percent larger than a year earlier and 3 percent above the previous record in 1960-61. Domestic consumption in October-December reached a record high of 185 million bushels, nearly 60 percent above a year earlier. Exports also were a little higher in October-December 1963 than a year earlier and are expected to about equal the record export of 113 million bushels in 1962-63. Total disappearance in 1963-64 is expected to about equal the 1963 production of 583 million bushels, with little change in carryover stocks in prospect.

The increase in sorghum grain supplies was due entirely to the 14 percent increase in production, resulting from an increase in the acreage harvested for grain. Farmers harvested 13.5 million acres of sorghum grain in 1963, nearly 2 million more than in 1962. The 1963 acreage harvested for grain, however, was 13 percent below the 1959-60 level. Sorghum grain yields averaged 43.3 bushels per acre in 1963, slightly lower than in 1961 and 1962, but an increase of about 23 percent over the past 5 years.

Supplies of Oats and Barley Below 1962-63 Level

The 1963-64 oat supply was estimated in December at 1,260 million bushels, 3 percent less than in 1962-63, continuing the downtrend that has been underway for several years. Since 1955, farmers have reduced the harvested acreage of oats 44 percent and production has gone down 34 percent.

Domestic use of oats during July-December totaled 480 million bushels, 6 percent less than in the first half of 1962-63. Exports have been down sharply, totaling only about 5 million bushels so far this marketing year compared with 18 million a year earlier. Stocks on January 1 totaled 773 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. Assuming that total disappearance in January-June 1964 is about the same as a year earlier, carryover next July 1 will be close to the 274 million bushels carried over on July 1, 1963.

The 1963-64 barley supply is estimated at about 562 million bushels, slightly below a year earlier and 8 percent below the 1957-61 average. While the 1963 crop of 400 million bushels was 36 million less than a year earlier, this reduction was practically offset by an increase in carryover stocks and heavier imports. Much of the reduction in the 1963 crop was in the Western States where the crop was 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Total production in Minnesota and the Dakotas was practically the same as a year earlier, but production in the entire North Central Region was down about 6 percent. Domestic use of barley in July-December totaled about 196 million bushels, 10 percent higher than in the same period of 1962, but the 29 million bushels exported was 28 percent below. Stocks on January 1 totaled 329 million bushels, 5 percent less than on January 1, 1963. The barley carryover on July 1, 1964, is now expected to be a little below a year earlier.

Livestock Numbers Down Slightly in 1963-64

The total number of livestock and poultry to be fed in 1963-64, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, is currently estimated at 171 million, 2 million less than in 1962-63. This decrease is due almost entirely to prospective downward adjustments in hog and cattle feeding and a reduction in dairy cattle numbers. The prospective number of poultry to be fed in 1963-64, in terms of grain-consuming animal units, is not expected to differ greatly from the 49.3 million fed during 1962-63.

The number of cattle on feed January 1 in 28 States declined 1 percent from a year earlier following an upward trend in recent years. More fed cattle were marketed during October-December 1963 than a year earlier, while about 7 percent fewer cattle and calves were placed on feed. Cattle feeders in the 28 States indicated they would market about 6 percent more cattle during January-March than in that period of 1963, but would market 7 percent less than a year earlier after March 31.

The number of hogs raised in 1963-64 is expected to be about 4 percent less than in 1962-63. The 1963 fall pig crop (June-November), estimated at 42.8 million head, was 4 percent below the 1962 fall crop. Hog producers reported intentions of keeping 6 percent fewer sows for farrowing this spring. If these intentions materialize and the number of pigs per litter is near average, the 1964 spring pig crop will be about 47.5 million head, or 5 percent below last spring. This indicates that feed requirements for hogs will be down a little from a year earlier through the 1963-64 feeding year.

Poultry numbers in 1963-64, in terms of grain-consuming units, are expected to be about the same as in 1962-63. The number of layers to be fed during 1963-64 is expected to be slightly above 1962-63, but the number of chickens raised for layer replacements may be down as much as 5 percent. Broiler and turkey production is expected to be up moderately in 1964.

Livestock and Poultry-Feed Price Ratios Less Favorable

Declining beef cattle and hog prices during 1963 and rising corn prices resulted in the beef steer-corn and hog-corn price ratios becoming much less favorable this winter than a year ago. In January, slaughter steer prices at Chicago averaged $22.38 per 100 pounds, equivalent to the value of 18.4 bushels of No. 3 Yellow corn compared with 22.8 in the corresponding month of 1963 and 20.6 for the 1953-62 average. The beef steer-corn price ratio has been generally below the 1953-62 average since last summer, following the very favorable ratios in 1961 and 1962.

The hog-corn price ratio was below average during most of 1963. In January, the average price per hundredweight received by farmers for hogs was equivalent in value to 13.2 bushels of corn compared with 15.0 in January 1963 and 14.8 for the 1953-62 average for January. The milk-feed price ratio averaged 1.41, close to a year earlier but slightly below the 10-year average.

After declining during the fall, poultry-feed price ratios strengthened a little in January, but were still near or below the 1958-62 January average. The January egg-feed price ratio was 10.6 compared with 10.4 a year earlier and 10.9 for the 5-year average. The January broiler-feed price ratio was 2.9, the same as in January of 1963 but below the 3.6 for the 5-year average.

Feed Grain Prices Above Year Earlier

Prices received by farmers for feed grains averaged about 6 percent higher during October-January this year than a year earlier and the highest for the period since 1956-57. The increase reflects a generally strong domestic and export demand for feed grains. The index of prices received by farmers for feed grains rose about 5 percent from November to January, about average for the period but a little less than the 7 percent rise in the same period in 1962-63. With the larger feed grain production in 1963, "free" supplies of feed grains are much larger now than they were a year ago. The seasonal price rise in the first half of 1964 is expected to be somewhat less than in the first half of 1963. The lower price supports for feed grains this year, down from $1.20 per bushel to $1.07 for corn, also will tend to limit the extent of the rise.

Table 8.--Feed grains: Prices at specified markets, by weeks, October-January 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Week ended	Corn, Yellow, Chicago						Oats, No. 2 Minneapolis		Barley, No. 3 Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Kansas City	
	1962-63			1963-64								
	No. 2	No. 3	No. 5	No. 2	No. 3	No. 5	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.
Oct. 4	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.35	1.30	1.30	.66	.69	1.09	1.13	1.87	1.96
11	1.13	1.11	1.07	1.29	1.26	1.21	.65	.68	1.12	1.13	1.86	1.96
18	1.12	1.09	.98	1.21	1.18	1.13	.69	.68	1.14	1.15	1.80	1.94
25	1.14	1.11	1.07	1.20	1.17	1.09	.70	.68	1.15	1.14	1.82	1.95
Nov. 1	1.10	1.09	1.02	1.18	1.16	1.08	.68	.70	1.15	1.14	1.84	1.95
8	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.20	1.17	1.09	.69	.69	1.15	1.12	1.82	1.95
15	1.09	1.07	.97	1.18	1.15	1.06	.72	.66	1.16	1.09	1.82	1.95
22	1.11	1.08	1.00	1.17	1.14	1.04	.73	.67	1.12	1.14	1.83	1.94
29	1.10	1.08	.99	1.18	1.14	1.07	.73	.67	1.12	1.11	1.85	1.93
Dec. 6	1.12	1.09	1.00	1.20	1.16	1.08	.72	.68	1.13	1.08	1.87	1.94
13	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.23	1.21	1.12	.73	.69	1.14	1.07	1.94	1.94
20	1.18	1.16	1.07	1.24	1.21	1.14	.72	.68	1.12	1.09	1.97	1.94
27	1.17	1.15	1.09	1.24	1.21	1.16	.71	.67	1.09	1.10	1.97	1.97
Jan. 3	1.18	1.15	1.10	1.24	1.22	1.14	.72	.68	1.11	1.08	1.98	1.99
10	1.19	1.17	1.12	1.24	1.22	1.20	.70	.68	1.10	1.09	1.99	1.98
17	1.20	1.18	1.12	1.25	1.22	1.22	.70	.68	1.10	1.10	2.00	1.99
24	1.20	1.18	1.10	1.24	1.21	1.17	.70	.67	1.14	1.12	2.02	1.98
31	1.21	1.20	1.16	1.24	1.21	1.19	.72	.67	1.15	1.12	2.02	2.00

1/ Weekly average prices weighted by carlot sales.

Table 9.--Feed grains: Comparison of prices per 100 pounds received by farmers, October-January, average 1957-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Month	Corn	Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain	
	Price per 100 lb.	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn
	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Average 1957-61							
October	1.82	1.91	104.9	1.83	100.5	1.50	82.4
November	1.68	1.93	114.9	1.84	109.5	1.52	90.5
December	1.72	1.96	114.0	1.87	108.7	1.56	90.7
January	1.83	2.02	110.4	1.86	101.6	1.70	92.9
1962-63							
October	1.82	1.92	105.5	1.85	101.6	1.62	89.0
November	1.67	1.98	118.6	1.87	112.0	1.61	96.4
December	1.79	2.01	112.3	1.91	106.7	1.64	91.6
January	1.84	2.02	109.8	1.87	101.6	1.68	91.3
1963-64							
October	1.93	1.97	102.1	1.90	98.4	1.73	89.6
November	1.82	1.98	108.8	1.95	107.1	1.73	95.1
December	1.91	2.00	104.7	1.97	103.1	1.76	92.1
January	1.95	2.02	103.6	1.93	99.0	1.76	90.3

1/ Average prices per bushel were converted to price per 100 pounds on basis of the following weights per bushel: corn, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds and barley, 48 pounds.

The average price received by farmers for corn during October-January was $1.06 per bushel, 6 cents higher than in that same period last year. The price increased from $1.02 in November to $1.09 in January, or about in line with the normal seasonal rise during that period. The weekly average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago rose from a low of $1.14 per bushel in the last half of November to $1.22 in the first half of January. The mid-January price received by farmers was 6 cents per bushel above a year earlier and 2 cents above the national average loan rate. Since corn prices have already reached the loan rate and "free" supplies are much larger than a year ago, they are not expected to advance as much during the first half of 1964 as in that period last year. In 1963, prices rose from $1.03 per bushel in January to around $1.20 during July-September.

The price of sorghum grain also has averaged somewhat higher this winter than last, despite the larger crop and the lower loan rate. The average price received by farmers in January was $1.76 per cwt., 8 cents higher than a year earlier and 5 cents above the 1963 loan rate. The larger "free" supply of sorghum grain now on hand and the lower loan rate this year probably will result in prices advancing somewhat less than in 1962-63 when they rose 11 percent from November to September.

The oat prices have advanced seasonally since last August. In January, prices received by farmers averaged 65 cents per bushel, slightly above a year earlier and close to the 1963 loan rate. Prices received for barley averaged 2 cents per bushel higher this winter than last. In January, the average price received by farmers was 92 cents per bushel, 10 cents above the 1963 loan rate and 3 cents higher than a year earlier. Barley prices have risen more in the Western States during the past year than in the Northern Plains. In January, the prices in the Pacific Coast States averaged $1.11 per bushel, 4 cents higher than a year earlier, while in the West North Central Region they were slightly lower.

Corn prices have advanced in relation to prices of other feed grains during the past year. In January, the average price received by farmers for oats was $2.02 per cwt., 104 percent of corn (table 9). This was a little lower in relation to corn than a year earlier and also below the 5-year average. The average price received for barley in January was $1.93 per cwt. or 99 percent of the corn price. This was slightly below a year earlier and the 5-year average in relation to corn. The average price received for sorghum grain was $1.76 per cwt., also slightly below average in relation to corn.

Corn Prices Rise Above 1963 Loan Rate

The average price received by farmers for corn advanced from $1.02 per bushel in November to $1.09 in January. Prices reached the 1963 national average loan rate of $1.07 per bushel in December. In January, the average price was 2 cents above the 1963 loan rate and 6 cents higher than a year earlier. Prices are much higher in relation to the loan this year than in November-January 1962-63 when prices ranged from 17 to 26 cents below the loan rate of $1.20 per bushel.

Table 10.--Corn: Loan rates and prices received by farmers per bushel, North Central States, December and January 1962 and 1963

State	1962 Crop			1963 Crop		
	Range in loan rates 1/	Prices received by farmers		Range in loan rates 1/	Prices received by farmers	
		Dec. 1962	Jan. 1963		Dec. 1963	Jan. 1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Ohio	1.22 - 1.30	.96	1.00	1.09 - 1.19	1.05	1.09
Indiana	1.20 - 1.23	.94	.99	1.07 - 1.11	1.04	1.07
Illinois	1.19 - 1.24	1.00	1.03	1.06 - 1.11	1.10	1.12
Michigan	1.21 - 1.24	.93	1.00	1.08 - 1.11	1.03	1.08
Wisconsin	1.18 - 1.23	1.05	1.05	1.05 - 1.10	1.13	1.14
Minnesota	1.09 - 1.14	.89	.93	.95 - 1.02	.98	.98
Iowa	1.11 - 1.19	.92	.98	.97 - 1.05	1.01	1.02
Missouri	1.18 - 1.24	1.05	1.11	1.05 - 1.12	1.11	1.15
North Dakota	1.08 - 1.08	.95	1.01	.95 - .95	.95	.96
South Dakota	1.09 - 1.17	.91	.95	.95 - 1.05	.94	.96
Nebraska	1.13 - 1.20	.97	1.01	.99 - 1.07	1.06	1.10
Kansas	1.16 - 1.24	1.03	1.07	1.03 - 1.11	1.10	1.13

1/ Range in the county loan rates.

Prices received by farmers for corn in December and January this year were much higher in relation to the loan rate in the Midwestern States than was the case a year ago. Corn prices are compared with the range of the county loan rates for the 12 North Central States in table 10. The national average 1963 loan rate is 13 cents per bushel below 1962 loan, since part of the price support this year is provided in the form of a price-support payment. In 1962-63, corn prices in all these States were well below the county loan rates, during the winter months; but this year they are near or above the loan rate in most of the States. In January this year, prices in 6 of these 12 States fell within the range of the county support rates. Prices in the other 6 States were above the upper level of the range in the loan rates. The higher prices for corn this year relative to the loan rate probably will result in less corn going under price support this year than in 1962-63 and substantially less being delivered to CCC.

High-protein Feed Supplies for 1963-64 Expected To Be Up Slightly

The total tonnage of high-protein feeds available for livestock feeding in 1963-64 is now expected to be about 16.7 million tons, (in soybean meal equivalent) slightly above the 16.6 million tons fed in 1962-63. The 1963-64 soybean supply is about equal to a year earlier. Prospects for continued heavy soybean exports have resulted in a reduction in the prospective soybean crush to 465 million bushels, 10 million below the 1962-63 crush. The quantity of soybean meal available for feeding is now expected to be slightly smaller than last year. This is expected to be a little more than offset by increased supplies of cottonseed meal and animal protein feeds, giving a slight increase in the total tonnage of high-protein feeds.

The estimated number of high-protein feed-consuming animal units to be fed in 1963-64 also has been reduced since last fall as a result of prospective reductions in hog production and cattle feeding. The total number of animal units is now expected to be slightly below the 146.5 million in 1962-63. Based on these prospects, the feeding rate would be about 229 pounds per animal unit, 3 pounds more than in 1962-63, continuing the upward trend in feeding per animal that has been underway for a number of years.

Oilseed Meal Production and Utilization Below High Level of Year Earlier

The supply of oilmeals for October-December 1963 totaled 4,310,000 tons, about the same as in that period of 1962. Oilmeal production during the quarter totaled 3,980,000 tons, 3 percent less than a year earlier. But this was offset by an increase of 119,000 tons in October 1 stocks (table 11). The quantity fed to livestock and poultry during the quarter was down 4 percent from the year before. Stocks at crushing plants increased to 355,000 tons on January 1, 151,000 more than a year earlier. Total exports of oilmeals were down about 4 percent, as increased soybean meal exports did not offset a decline in exports of cottonseed meal and linseed meal.

Soybean meal production in the first 3 months of 1963-64 totaled 2,838,000 tons, down 3 percent from that period a year ago. The 2,435,000 tons consumed by livestock and poultry was nearly 5 percent below the high level of 1962. Stocks of soybean meal increased to 161,000 tons on January 1, much higher than the 96,000 the year before. The decline in domestic utilization in the first quarter of 1963-64 apparently resulted from higher soybean meal prices and some adjustment in feeding practices in response to the less favorable livestock-feed price ratios.

Soybean meal production in 1963-64 is expected to total close to 11.1 million tons, or near the 1962-63 record level, based on a prospective crush of 465 million bushels and a meal output of 47.5 pounds per bushel. This would give a supply of 11.2 million tons for the year, or about the same as the 1962-63 supply. Allowing for ending stocks at about the same level as last year and a slight rise in exports, soybean meal feed utilization during 1963-64 would decline slightly from the record quantity in 1962-63.

Soybean meal exports in October-December 1963 totaled 389,000 tons, 3 percent above the old record level for that quarter of 1962. This high level of exports is largely the result of increased usage of commercially mixed

Table 11.--Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution, United States, October-December 1962 and 1963

Item	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks (Oct. 1) 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks (Dec. 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1962								
Soybean	94	2,934	0	3,028	2,550	6	376	96
Cottonseed	100	1,011	9	1,120	979	6	37	98
Linseed	7	112	3/	119	78	---	33	8
Peanut	1	11	---	12	10	---	---	2
Copra	4/	5/ 33	1	34	34	---	---	4/
Total	202	4,101	10	4,313	3,651	12	446	204
1963 6/								
Soybean	153	2,838	0	2,991	2,435	6	389	161
Cottonseed	159	997	9	1,165	950	6	24	185
Linseed	7	100	3/	107	83	---	16	8
Peanut	2	16	---	18	17	---	---	1
Copra	4/	29	0	29	29	---	---	4/
Total	321	3,980	9	4,310	3,514	12	429	355

1/ Stocks at processors' plants.

2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers.

3/ Less than 500 tons.

4/ Not reported.

5/ Partly estimated.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Tankage and meat meal: Production, United States, by months, 1961-63 1/

Period	1961-62			1962-63 2/			1963-64 2/		
	Tankage	Meat meal	Total	Tankage	Meat meal	Total	Tankage	Meat meal	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
October	32.3	112.4	144.7	34.8	128.8	163.6	29.8	135.4	165.2
November	34.1	117.5	151.6	33.0	120.4	153.4	30.0	123.2	153.2
December	32.2	109.0	141.2	31.8	114.5	146.3	29.2	128.3	157.5
January	32.5	114.7	147.2	30.7	127.9	158.6			
February	31.7	100.6	132.3	28.5	111.5	140.0			
March	33.1	110.3	143.4	28.7	115.3	144.0			
April	30.3	103.8	134.1	28.5	115.7	144.2			
May	34.9	115.2	150.1	30.8	130.6	161.4			
June	33.1	114.3	147.4	28.5	122.9	151.4			
July	31.6	118.8	150.4	27.7	125.1	152.8			
August	34.8	130.8	165.6	29.5	133.1	162.6			
September	31.2	117.4	148.6	27.3	125.6	152.9			
Total	391.8	1,364.8	1,756.6	359.8	1,471.4	1,831.2			

1/ Includes byproducts of livestock and poultry processing, excluding feather meal.

2/ Preliminary.

feeds in Western Europe and Japan. Based on these indications, exports of soybean meal are expected to at least equal the 1.5 million tons exported during 1962-63.

Cottonseed meal supplies in the first quarter of 1963-64 totaled 1,165,000 tons, about 4 percent above a year earlier. This was due almost entirely to an increase in October 1 stocks, since production and imports have about kept pace with year-earlier levels. Feeding of cottonseed meal during October-December totaled 950,000 tons, down 3 percent from a year earlier. The quantity exported totaled 24,000 tons, a decline of one-third from the first quarter of 1962-63. Stocks of cottonseed meal on January 1 totaled 185,000 tons, nearly double those on hand the year before. The quantity fed to livestock during 1963-64 is now expected to be a little above the 2,560,000 tons fed in 1962-63.

Based on present indications, supplies of linseed meal may be a little higher than the 1962-63 supply of 372,000 tons. With the expectations of less exports in the current feeding year and assuming that ending stocks do not change materially, the quantity of linseed meal available for livestock feeding may be a little higher than the 320,000 tons fed last year.

Prices of High-protein Feeds 4 Percent Above a Year Earlier

Prices of high-protein feeds in January averaged about 4 percent above a year earlier, and the highest for that month since January 1951. Prices of oilseed meals, and particularly soybean meal, have been relatively high so far during 1963-64, averaging 6 percent higher during October-January than a year earlier. Grain protein feeds, on the other hand, were 9 percent below a year earlier and animal-protein feeds were 1 percent lower.

The strong demand for high-protein feeds has resulted in a steady rise in prices of these feeds over the past 5 or 6 years. The index of high-protein feeds in October-January averaged about 126 percent of the 1957-59 average, 3 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest level for that period since 1952. Because of the larger oilseed meal stocks on hand and indications of some weakening in demand from livestock feeders, it does not appear likely that high-protein feed prices will make their usual seasonal rise from January to July. They probably will average no higher during the spring and summer months than in that period of 1963.

Prices of soybean meal have led the general increase in protein feed prices in recent years. In January, the price of 44 percent protein soybean meal at Decatur averaged $77.50 per ton, $5.60 higher than a year earlier and somewhat above the average of recent years in relation to prices of most other high-protein feeds. The price of soybean meal is compared with prices of other high-protein feeds in table 14. Cottonseed meal prices averaged 89 percent of soybean meal compared with about 100 percent for January of 1959-63. Linseed meal was only 79 percent of soybean meal, whereas the 5-year average was 10 percent higher. Soybean meal also was higher than the animal-protein feeds when compared with the 1959-63 average. Prices of tankage and meat meal were a little lower in January this year than last, while fish meal prices were about 12 percent higher. During the 5-year period, the price of tankage averaged 49 percent above and meat meal 46 percent above soybean meal prices, whereas in January this year they were only 28 and 21 percent above, respectively. The 5-year average for fish meal was nearly double soybean meal compared with 183 percent in January this year. Prices of the grain protein feeds were all considerably below the 5-year average in relation to soybean meal.

Prices of grain byproduct feeds and molasses are also compared with corn prices. Average prices of bran and middlings at Minneapolis were somewhat lower in January this year than last and slightly below the 5-year average. Wheat bran averaged $40.10 per ton in January, 8 percent lower than the price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago; wheat middlings prices averaged 12 percent lower than corn. Prices of the 2 feeds were somewhat lower in relation to corn prices than in January 1959-63 when they averaged close to the price of corn. Prices of gluten feed and brewers' and distillers' dried grains also were a little lower in relation to corn in January this year than the 5-year average. Hominy feed and molasses, however, averaged a little higher this year than corn, compared with the 5-year average.

Supplies of Most Other Byproduct Feeds Up in 1963-64

Wheat millfeed supplies available for feeding in 1963-64 are expected to total around 5.1 million tons, about 4 percent above the 4,897,000 tons fed last year. Wheat millfeed imports during October-December totaled 67,300 tons, an increase of 47,000 over a year earlier. These imports, which are primarily from Canada, are expected to continue above a year earlier at least through the first half of 1964. Increased imports account for most of the prospective increase in wheat millfeed supplies. Exports of wheat millfeeds for the current feeding year probably will not exceed the 42,500 tons exported in 1962-63. Domestic production has been comparatively stable in recent years, and in 1963-64 probably will total near the 4.9 million tons of the past 2 years.

As the result of an increase in the 1963 rice crop and prospects for continued heavy exports of milled rice, supplies of rice millfeeds are expected to be up about 6 percent from last year's record level of 347,000 tons. This would be the fifth consecutive annual rise in rice millfeed production.

Based on present indications, feeding of the grain high-protein feeds in 1963-64 may be a little higher than last year's total of 1,898,000 tons. Production of gluten feed and meal has been increasing in recent years and is expected to account for most of the prospective increase in 1963-64. Production of the other 2 grain high-protein feeds--brewers' and distillers' dried grains--may not differ much from the 262,000 tons and 362,200 tons, respectively, in 1962-63.

Table 13.--Prices of specified high-protein feeds, weekly, October-February 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Date	Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis		Linseed meal, 32-36 percent protein, Minneapolis		Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago		Fish meal, 60 percent protein Buffalo 2/	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Oct. 1	70.00	73.50	60.50	69.00	72.00	71.50	100.00	103.75	119.00	127.00
8	70.00	76.00	61.50	68.00	73.00	71.00	96.25	103.75	120.00	127.00
15	67.50	73.00	59.50	68.00	73.00	70.00	96.25	101.25	124.00	127.00
22	68.50	72.00	62.00	66.50	73.00	69.00	96.75	96.25	124.00	127.00
29	69.00	73.00	64.00	67.00	73.00	67.50	100.00	91.25	124.00	127.00
Nov. 5	70.00	75.00	66.00	70.00	72.50	66.50	100.00	91.25	124.00	127.00
12	69.50	76.00	66.50	70.50	72.00	65.00	95.50	90.00	124.00	130.00
19	71.50	73.00	70.00	70.50	72.00	63.50	95.00	91.25	124.00	130.00
26	71.50	75.50	70.50	70.00	71.00	63.50	95.00	92.50	124.00	130.00
Dec. 3	70.50	74.50	69.00	70.00	70.00	63.50	93.25	91.25	124.00	130.00
10	70.00	74.00	69.00	69.00	71.00	61.50	90.00	91.25	124.00	130.00
17	71.00	77.00	68.50	69.00	73.00	61.00	92.50	96.25	124.00	130.00
24	---	79.50	---	---	---	64.50	---	98.75	---	134.00
31	72.00	79.50	68.00	72.00	73.50	64.50	95.00	98.75	124.00	134.00
Jan. 7	71.00	78.00	68.50	70.00	72.50	64.00	97.50	96.25	124.00	134.00
14	70.00	77.50	68.00	70.00	72.50	62.50	100.00	95.00	124.00	144.00
21	72.00	78.50	69.00	69.00	72.00	60.50	103.00	93.75	129.00	144.00
28	74.50	76.00	69.50	67.00	71.00	58.50	105.00	91.25	132.00	144.00
Feb. 4	73.00	77.00	69.50	67.00	69.00	57.50	105.00	88.75	132.00	144.00

1/ Wholesale prices, bulk. Prices are for Tuesday of each week. 2/ F.o.b. seaboard.

Table 14.--Prices of specified byproduct feeds, wholesale per ton, compared with corn and soybean meal, January 1964, with comparisons

Feed	January				Percentage of price of corn		Percentage of price of soybean meal	
	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Average 1959-63	1964	Average 1959-63	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Corn, No. 3 Yellow 1/	40.55	38.50	42.20	2/43.50	100.0	100.0	---	---
Wheat bran 3/	40.80	41.10	45.10	40.10	100.6	92.2	---	---
Wheat middlings 3/	39.75	41.00	45.30	38.40	98.0	88.3	---	---
Gluten feed, 21 pct. 1/	45.40	42.60	50.60	46.50	112.0	106.9	72.8	60.0
Brewers' dried grains, 24 pct. 4/	47.80	45.00	50.10	45.50	117.9	104.6	76.6	58.7
Distillers' dried grains, 28 pct. 5/	57.40	54.40	65.60	59.40	141.6	136.6	92.0	76.6
Hominy feed 1/	41.60	41.30	42.20	46.50	102.6	106.9	---	---
Molasses, black strap 6/	28.53	26.93	35.57	33.34	70.4	76.6	---	---
Soybean meal, 44 pct., solvent 7/	62.40	59.90	71.90	77.50	---	---	100.0	100.0
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct., expeller 8/	62.30	63.80	68.60	69.00	---	---	99.8	89.0
Linseed meal, 32-36 pct., solvent 2/	68.75	70.80	72.30	61.40	---	---	110.2	79.2
Peanut meal, 45 pct. 9/	61.80	65.70	70.90	69.00	---	---	99.0	89.0
Tankage digester, 60 pct. 1/	92.80	89.30	102.00	99.10	---	---	148.7	127.9
Meat meal, 50 pct. 1/	91.20	88.00	100.10	94.10	---	---	146.2	121.4
Fish meal, 60 pct. 10/	124.25	124.40	126.60	141.50	---	---	199.1	182.6

1/ Chicago. 2/ Average for 4 weeks ended January 24. 3/ Minneapolis. 4/ Milwaukee. 5/ Cincinnati. 6/ New York. 7/ Decatur. 8/ Memphis. 9/ S. E. mills. 10/ Buffalo, f.o.b. seaboard.

Beet pulp production in 1962-63 totaled a record high of 940,000 tons, or 11 percent above 1961-62. This increase was due to increased processing from the large 1962 beet crop. The larger 1963 crop and the prospective increase in processing is expected to result in a further increase in beet pulp production in 1963-64.

Supplies of Animal Protein Feeds Continue to Increase

Production of meat meal and tankage in 1962-63 totaled 1,831,000 tons, up 75,000 from 1961-62. Production in October-December 1963, placed at 476,000 tons, was 3 percent higher than in that quarter of 1962 (table 11). Meat meal production in 1962-63 was 8 percent higher than a year earlier, while output of tankage was 8 percent lower. With continued heavy livestock and poultry slaughter this spring and summer, meat meal and tankage production for 1963-64 is expected to be up slightly from 1962-63.

Supplies of fish meal for feeding in 1962-63 totaled 654,000 tons compared with 622,000 in 1961-62. An increase of nearly 80,000 tons in imports more than offset a decline of 47,000 in domestic production. If imports continue at the current record pace and the domestic catch equals or exceeds the relatively low catch of last summer, an increase in supplies can be expected for 1963-64.

Hay Stocks on January 1 Down 3 Percent; Prices Higher This Winter Than Last

Stocks of hay on farms January 1 this year totaled 82 million tons, which was 3 percent less than on that date last year. The total hay supply for 1963-64 was estimated at 139.6 million tons, practically the same as in 1962-63. Disappearance during May-December totaled 57.6 million tons, 3 million more than in that period of 1962 and slightly above the 1957-61 average. The May-December disappearance was also a little above a year earlier in relation to the number of livestock to be fed. Heavier disappearance this year apparently resulted from drought conditions over wide areas of the country that reduced feed from pastures and resulted in heavier feeding of hay. Assuming that disappearance during January-April will be a little above a year earlier, the carryover of hay on May 1, 1964, will be somewhat below the 23.1 million tons on that date last year.

January 1 stocks of hay were smaller than a year earlier in most of the North Central States, although they were generally above the 1958-62 average. Hay stocks were above the short stocks a year earlier in the Mid-Atlantic States, but were below average. Stocks in the Eastern Corn Belt were a little below a year earlier. Hay stocks were 10 to 16 percent below a year earlier in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, where dry weather reduced production in 1963. Supplies also were substantially below average in a number of the Southern States where droughts materially reduced hay output in 1963. In

Table 15.--Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1956-63 1/

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1957-61	117,235	21,934	139,169	117,144	94,160	1.48	1.24
1956	107,978	16,536	124,514	106,957	91,944	1.35	1.16
1957	120,043	17,557	137,600	111,402	90,537	1.52	1.23
1958	120,100	26,198	146,298	120,757	92,516	1.58	1.31
1959	110,978	25,541	136,519	119,418	94,750	1.44	1.26
1960	118,236	17,101	135,337	112,063	95,578	1.42	1.17
1961	116,819	23,274	140,093	122,079	97,417	1.44	1.25
1962	121,566	18,014	139,580	116,472	100,329	1.39	1.16
1963 2/	116,525	23,108	139,633		102,622	1.36	

1/ Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 127, page 97, Grain and Feed Statistics, June 1962.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Hay: Supply, May-December disappearance, and stocks January 1, average 1957-61, annual 1956-63

Year beginning May	Hay supply May 1 1/	May-December disappearance	Stocks on farms January 1 following	Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually	May-December disappearance per animal unit	January 1 stocks per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Ton	Ton
Average 1957-61	139,169	56,132	83,037	94,160	.59	.88
1956	124,514	51,456	73,058	91,944	.56	.79
1957	137,600	51,805	85,795	90,537	.57	.95
1958	146,298	57,758	88,540	92,516	.62	.96
1959	136,519	58,560	77,959	94,750	.62	.82
1960	135,337	52,904	82,433	95,578	.55	.86
1961	140,093	59,634	80,459	97,417	.61	.83
1962	139,580	54,611	84,969	100,329	.54	.85
1963 2/	139,633	57,629	82,004	102,622	.56	.80

1/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1.
2/ Preliminary.

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas, January 1 hay stocks were about 30 to 50 percent below the 5-year average. Stocks were above average in most of the Mountain States, but were below average and smaller than in 1963 in California.

Smaller hay supplies are resulting in somewhat higher prices this winter than a year ago. In January, prices received by farmers for hay averaged $25.00 per ton, $2.70 or 12 percent higher than a year earlier. Hay prices in January were 21 percent above the 1958-62 average for that month, while feed grain prices were 10 percent above. Higher hay prices this winter reflect smaller supplies and generally strong demand, resulting from increasing cattle numbers and severe winter weather over wide areas during December and early January.

Differences in hay supplies by areas have resulted in rather wide differences in the changes in hay prices. Hay prices in January were a little lower than a year ago in the Mid-Atlantic States, although they were 38 percent above the area's 5-year average. Prices in the East North Central States were 20 percent higher than a year earlier and in the West North Central Region, 11 percent higher. In the West South Central States, hay prices were 28 percent above a year earlier and in the South Atlantic States, 14 percent higher. Hay prices in January were 10 percent higher than a year ago in the Mountain States and about the same as a year ago in the Pacific Coast States. Greatest increases from average occurred in the South Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic and West South Central Regions and in the Eastern Corn Belt.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

The 1964 Feed Grain Program

Farmers are now signing up for participation in the 1964 Feed Grain Program. The signup period is from February 10 through March 27. The Program this year is similar to the Feed Grain Programs of the past 3 years in that it is a voluntary type program. It combines corn, grain sorghum, and barley in a single base. Farmers are required to divert at least 20 percent of their base acreage to qualify for acreage diversion payments, price support payments, and price support loans.

While the 1964 program is basically the same as the 1963 program, there are some significant differences. Under the 1964 program, farmers may divert as much as 50 percent of their base acreage compared with 40 percent in 1963. Farmers diverting over 40 percent of their base will receive a payment based on 50 percent of normal production on their entire acreage. For farmers diverting less than 40 percent of their base, the diversion payment is based on 20 percent of their normal production for the first 20 percent diverted and 50 percent for diversion above 20 percent. Another change is in the yield used in computing the normal production. In 1963, the yield was based on the 1959 and 1960 average, whereas in 1964 this period has been extended to include the 4 years 1959 to 1962. This will increase the normal production for most producers, since it allows for the uptrend in yield, taking into account the generally high yields in 1961 and 1962. The price support loans will be a little higher than in 1963; for corn the loan was raised from $1.07 to $1.10 per bushel (table 17). Price support payments, on the other hand, were reduced (18 cents to 15 cents for corn) and the total support prices will be the same as in 1963.

CCC Sales of Feed Grains Down Sharply

The total sales of feed grains by CCC has been much smaller, so far in 1963-64, than in the same period of the 2 preceding years. From October 1 through January 31, CCC sales of corn and sorghum grain totaled 151 million bushels compared with 402 million a year earlier and 584 million 2 years earlier.

Smaller sales this year reflect the change in the provisions of the 1963 Feed Grain Program relating to CCC sales, lower loan rates, and the larger sales of corn by farmers from the record 1963 crop. Under the Feed Grain Program, sales of feed grains against the certificate pool cannot be made at less than the loan rate plus carrying charges. In the case of corn, the announced sale prices at country points were based on the loan rate in October and increased 1 cent per bushel per month for each month since. The sales price for No. 3 Yellow corn at country points would average $1.11 per bushel in February. The January average sales price of $1.10 per bushel was slightly above the average price received by farmers for that month.

CCC sales of corn from October 1 through January 31, based on current operating reports, totaled 97 million bushels compared with 282 million in the same period of 1962-63. Sales this year include 63 million bushels sold against the 1963 certificate pool, only about a fourth of the 237 million a year earlier. Only about 12 million bushels were sold domestically outside certificate pool sales. Export sales during the period totaled 22 million bushels, or 11 million less than a year earlier.

The reduction in sorghum grain sales has been much greater than for corn so far during 1963-64. Domestic sales of sorghum grain totaled only about 10 million bushels from October 1 to January 31 compared with 107 million in the same period a year earlier. The 44 million bushels of sorghum grain sold for export, however, was nearly 4 times the sales for export in the same period last year. Sales of barley, although comparatively small, have been much larger during July-January this year than in the same period of 1962-63. About 5 million bushels were sold to domestic markets in July-January compared with only about 1 million a year earlier. The 15 million bushels of barley sold for export during this period was about double export sales in the first 7 months of 1962-63. The sales of barley against certificate pools during the first half of 1963-64 amounted to less than 1 million bushels.

Table 17.--Feed grains: Prices received by farmers on January 15 and support prices, 1962-64

Feed grain	Unit	Average price received by farmers, January 15			National average support price 1/						
						1963			1964		
		1962	1963	1964	1962	Loan rate	Price support payment	Total support	Loan rate	Price support payment	Total support
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Corn	Bu.	.951	1.03	1.09	1.20	1.07	0.18	1.25	1.10	0.15	1.25
Oats	Bu.	.665	.645	.646	.62	.65	---	.65	.65	---	.65
Barley	Bu.	1.03	.896	.925	.93	.82	.14	.96	.84	.12	.96
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.65	1.68	1.76	1.93	1.71	.29	2.00	1.77	.23	2.00

1/ Price supports on corn, barley, and sorghum grain available only to farmers participating in the Feed Grain Program; price supports on oats available to all producers.

Table 18.--Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, United States, 1958-63 1/

Grain	Unit	Total for season					Through December 31	
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962	1963
Corn	Mil. bu.	381	529	638	659	592	135	156
Oats	"	84	8	20	21	32	24	28
Barley	"	107	41	50	44	40	25	19
Sorghum grain	"	276	115	203	196	219	141	96
Total	Mil. tons	22.3	19.1	25.1	25.3	24.2	8.7	8.0

1/ Placed under loan and purchase agreement.

Table 19.--Corn and sorghum grain: CCC sales against Feed Grain Program certificate pool, by weeks, October-January 1962-63 and 1963-64

Week ending	Corn				Sorghum grain				Cumulative sales value	
	Weekly sales		Cumulative 1/		Weekly sales		Cumulative 1/			
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63 2/	1963-64 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Oct. 4	0	4,729	0	4,729	3,402	5	47,182	8,110	51,217	15,097
11	3,575	11,544	3,575	16,272	3,445	19	50,627	8,129	54,880	31,031
18	19,154	4,915	22,305	21,187	2,546	210	53,173	8,339	76,535	37,749
25	15,725	3,017	41,881	24,204	17,093	8	70,562	8,347	115,515	41,375
Nov. 1	5,939	1,227	47,820	25,431	3,277	44	74,714	8,391	125,533	42,732
8	6,657	6,905	54,475	32,336	22,482	8	76,885	8,399	134,201	51,420
15	11,192	599	65,676	32,936	4,721	12	81,606	8,411	151,894	52,054
22	6,651	4,811	72,327	37,746	4,555	5	86,153	8,417	163,529	58,132
29	11,813	8,002	84,140	45,748	6,869	23	93,021	8,440	183,208	67,916
Dec. 6	9,893	7,177	94,033	52,926	5,542	18	98,494	8,458	198,679	77,397
13	10,944	1,675	104,964	54,602	10,217	36	108,711	8,494	219,887	79,356
20	11,675	3,390	116,639	57,991	4,893	46	113,604	8,540	236,857	83,820
27	8,758	669	125,139	58,661	6,378	99	119,982	8,639	252,562	84,711
Jan. 3	14,572	388	139,724	59,048	9,188	69	129,172	8,708	277,577	85,234
10	18,523	204	158,238	59,253	8,384	48	137,560	8,756	306,568	85,527
17	24,178	669	182,415	59,921	8,781	43	146,333	8,800	342,199	86,341
24	22,022	1,647	204,434	61,568	1,714	21	148,048	8,821	368,574	88,127
31	32,235	1,814	236,670	63,382	2,233	278	150,280	9,098	406,095	90,358

1/ Accumulative sales beginning July for sorghum grain and October for corn. In some weeks adjustments were made so the reported weekly sales do not necessarily add to the cumulative sales. 2/ Sales value of barley and oat sales. Oats could not be sold against a certificate pool after June 30, 1963.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The smaller sales of feed grains against the certificate pool leaves a much larger quantity of grain remaining to be sold against certificates this year than in the 2 preceding years. The total value of the 1963 certificates earned by farmers for acreage diversion is estimated at about $470 million and the value of certificates earned for price support payments is estimated at about $385 million, giving a total of $855 million. In addition to this, about $55 million in certificates were carried over from the 1962 program. Thus, the total value of certificates for the 1963-64 marketing year totaled over $900 million compared with $842 million in 1962-63 and $782 million in 1961-62. The total value of feed grain sales against the certificate pool amounted to only $90 million through January 31 compared with $406 million a year earlier.

Price Support Activities for 1963 Feed Grain Crops

Farmers placed 8.0 million tons of feed grains under price support from the 1963 crops, 8 percent less than a year earlier. Through December, farmers had placed 156 million bushels of corn under price support, 21 million more than in the same period of 1962. The larger quantity this year reflects the bigger crop and earlier harvest than in 1962. Corn prices have advanced since November and in January they were slightly above the 1963 loan rate. The quantity placed under loan during January- May probably will be below the 457 million bushels of a year earlier. The total quantity placed under price support from the 1963 crop is expected to be smaller than in any of the past 4 years, when the total ranged from 529 million to 659 million bushels.

The price of sorghum grain has been above the 1963 loan rate this winter. Farmers reduced the quantity of sorghums placed under price support through December to 96 million bushels, 45 million less than a year earlier. Oats placed under price support through December totaled 28 million bushels, 4 million more than a year earlier. The 19 million bushels of barley placed under support was 6 million bushels less than in the same period of 1962. Farmers could place oats, barley, and sorghum grain under price support through January. In most States they will have through May to place corn under the program.

COMMERCIAL FEED SALES CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

Production and sales of commercially prepared feeds have trended upward for a number of years. Formula feed production statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census and the American Feed Manufacturers Association, and data on feed sales compiled by a number of States, all indicate a continued expansion in the output and consumption of commercially prepared feeds in the post war years. The Bureau of the Census reported shipments of prepared livestock and poultry feeds from feed manufacturing establishments for the census years 1947, 1954, and 1958. These reports showed an increase of about 40 percent in shipments from 1947 to 1958. The American Feed Manufacturers Association reported an increase of nearly 75 percent in formula feed output from 1948 to 1962. In addition to these 2 sources, 33 States are now compiling statistics on sales or distribution of commercial feeds.1/ Of the 33 States, 23 now report a breakdown of the sales of feeds between livestock and poultry formula feeds and feed ingredients. Total sales of commercially processed feed in these 33 States, as summarized in this report for the years 1957-62, increased 27 percent during this period.

Similar data were compiled in 1959 for the years 1954-58 and published in the Feed Situation, September 1959. For most States the data published here will be comparable to that published in the earlier issue giving a continuous series of data from 1954 through 1962. The totals are not comparable, however, since the number of States reporting commercial feed sales have increased from 29 in the 1959 issue to 33 in this report.

Feed Sales for 33 States Total Over 48 Million Tons

The 33 States reporting sales of commerically processed feeds reported a total of 48.5 million tons sold in 1962 (1961-62 for States reporting by fiscal years), an increase of about 10 million tons from 1957 to 1962 (table 20). This tonnage included sales of prepared livestock and poultry feeds, pet foods, mineral feeds, and feed ingredients. Of these 33 States, 23 are now reporting a breakdown of feed sales by kinds, and 19 reported sales by kinds of feed for the entire 6-year period.

The data summarized here were furnished by the State Departments of Agriculture for the most of these States. In most instances, they were compiled through the State feed inspection services from records on the payment of tonnage fees, sale of tax tags, or certificates for feed sold in the State. Sales

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1/ Data summarized here were furnished by the State Departments of Agriculture for most of these States. Appreciation is expressed to each of the States responding to the Department's request for pertinent information and statistical data used in this report.

Table 20.--Prepared livestock and poultry feeds and other milled feed products sold in specified States, 1957-62 1/

Region and State	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Calendar year (or fiscal year ending)					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic						
New Jersey	795	896	836	692	616	678
Pennsylvania	2,488	2,488	2,709	2,594	2,622	2,817
North Central						
Ohio	1,133	1,194	1,161	1,178	1,219	1,248
Indiana	1,212	1,435	1,377	1,274	1,344	1,344
Wisconsin	1,051	1,137	1,230	1,228	1,374	1,403
Minnesota	2/	2/	2/	2,015	2,074	2,019
Iowa	2,949	3,723	4,043	2/	4,570	4,848
Missouri	2,199	2,360	2,667	2,896	3,031	2,984
North Dakota	62	80	105	100	131	124
South Dakota	188	242	318	311	339	347
Nebraska 3/	730	666	816	836	843	1,028
Kansas	972	902	1,067	1,041	1,137	1,244
South Atlantic						
Delaware	432	468	402	434	421	406
Maryland 3/	2/	2/	727	763	2/	828
Virginia 3/	2/	2/	1,277	1,313	1,166	1,176
West Virginia	371	371	336	316	262	259
North Carolina	1,301	1,597	1,651	1,698	1,841	1,753
South Carolina 3/	364	393	421	413	411	440
Georgia	1,903	2,052	2,197	2,301	2,521	2,530
Florida 3/	1,042	1,194	1,166	1,259	1,325	1,277
South Central						
Kentucky	573	616	578	581	577	570
Tennessee 3/	2/	707	758	770	794	803
Alabama 3/	880	1,111	1,213	1,369	1,447	1,382
Mississippi	599	662	729	780	758	781
Arkansas 3/	1,018	1,112	1,351	1,212	1,004	948
Louisiana 3/	576	613	608	669	624	627
Oklahoma 3/	1,058	878	978	1,145	1,113	1,339
Texas 3/	4,410	3,935	4,534	5,081	5,049	5,402
Western						
Idaho	2/	149	168	182	184	204
Colorado 3/	352	323	405	521	478	531
New Mexico 3/	299	211	169	282	296	318
Arizona	220	278	304	309	363	440
California 3/	4,577	4,600	5,048	5,717	6,008	6,354
Total for 33 States 2/	38,019	40,268	43,299	45,530	46,742	48,452

1/ Data for most States reported by the State Department of Agriculture on feed sold in the State, either retail or by feed manufacturers. Data for a few States are for shipments or distribution.

2/ Data not reported or not available on a comparable basis. Total for 33 States includes an allowance for sales in these years for these States based on sales in other years.

3/ July-June fiscal year, except Alabama (October-September) and Louisiana and Texas (September-August). New Mexico 1957-61 July-June, 1962 calendar year. All other States calendar year.

data for most of the States reporting were compiled at the retail level. For this reason, they give a reasonably good indication of the distribution or use of the feed within the State. There is, however, some movement between States since dealers at retail points along State lines sell some feeds to buyers in adjoining States. Because all States do not use the same method of grouping feeds and feed ingredients nor the same methods of compiling statistics, the data are not entirely comparable between States. There also may be some duplication in the tonnages reported since some of the feed ingredients reported may later be used in prepared feeds. However, since the reporting is at the retail level, such duplication for most States is held to a minimum.

The Midwest and South accounted for most of the States reporting sales of commercial feeds. Of the 12 North Central States, 10 reported total sales of commercial feeds and 8 are currently reporting sales by kinds. All of the South Atlantic and South Central States reported total sales of commercial feeds. Five of the South Atlantic and 6 of the South Central States reported sales by kinds. Only 2 of the North Atlantic States and 5 Western States reported sales of commercial feeds. The 33 States reporting sales make up a sizable proportion of the total feed consumption for the country. These States accounted for 84 percent of the Nation's 169 million grain-consuming animal units fed in 1961-62.

Trends in Kinds of Feed Sold

In the postwar years, production and sales increases of hog and beef cattle feeds have been much greater than for poultry and dairy feeds. Shipment of hog feeds from processing plants reported by the Bureau of the Census more than doubled from 1947 to 1958, while the output of beef cattle feeds increased nearly four-fold. The output of poultry feeds increased 41 percent during the 12 years. The tonnage of dairy feeds produced changed very little.

Statistics compiled by the 19 States on sales of feeds by kinds indicate a continuation of the rapid rise in hog and beef cattle feeds during the past 6 years. Total sales of formula feeds in these states increased 31 percent from 1957 to 1962. Sales of hog feeds in 1962 were 67 percent higher than in 1957. Sales of beef cattle feed, reported by only 12 States, increased 60 percent during the 6-year period. Sales of dairy feed increased about 36 percent, while sales of poultry feeds increased only 4 percent (table 21).

These trends in the output and sales of feeds by kinds are in fairly close agreement with reports of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Estimates of total U.S. production of formula feeds and the percentage distribution of these feeds by kinds have been reported annually by the Association since 1948. Figures released by the Association indicate about the same increase in hog and dairy feeds as shown above for these 6 years, but an even greater increase in beef cattle feed was shown than indicated by the States sales figures.

Table 21.--Commercially prepared formula feeds sold in 19 States, by kinds, 1957-62 1/

Feed	Calendar year (or fiscal year ending)					
	1957	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961	1962
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds						
Dairy	2,128	2,287	2,338	2,599	2,766	2,893
Poultry	6,815	7,660	7,810	7,747	7,820	7,058
Beef cattle 3/	903	884	1,013	1,160	1,226	1,445
Hog	1,911	2,507	2,693	2,679	2,850	3,198
All other	481	784	972	1,112	1,185	1,393
Total prepared feed	12,238	14,122	14,826	15,297	15,847	15,987
Mineral feeds	286	282	279	285	304	323
Pet foods	356	392	420	442	473	504

1/ States reporting a breakdown of feeds by kinds (see table 22).

2/ Data not available on a comparable basis for all States. Adjustments were made where necessary to make data for these years comparable with the other years.

3/ Beef cattle feeds reported for only 12 States. In other States beef cattle feeds were included in dairy feeds or all other feeds.

Table 22.--Commercially prepared formula feeds sold in specified States, 1957-62 1/

State	(Calendar year (or fiscal year ending)					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Pennsylvania	1,535	1,578	1,508	1,501	1,508	1,542
Indiana	910	1,109	1,113	1,028	1,123	1,123
Wisconsin	620	697	737	756	865	881
Minnesota	744	872	879	972	1,048	1,002
Iowa	1,593	2,265	2,366	2/	2,721	2,898
Missouri	1,058	1,276	1,275	1,340	1,454	1,470
North Dakota	51	69	92	88	111	98
Nebraska 3/	575	513	629	651	652	814
Delaware	334	365	308	309	296	241
West Virginia	312	313	282	255	213	208
North Carolina	1,147	1,381	1,438	1,513	1,644	1,553
Kentucky	409	451	427	417	419	420
Alabama 3/	654	877	977	1,098	1,191	1,110
Mississippi	377	452	522	535	512	495
Arkansas 3/	789	872	1,097	936	767	698
Louisiana 3/	339	363	381	421	390	390
Oklahoma 3/	536	387	451	530	522	588
Colorado 3/	139	136	175	275	214	215
Arizona	116	146	169	163	197	241
Total 19 States	12,238	14,122	14,826	15,297	15,847	15,987

1/ Formula feeds for livestock and poultry for 19 States reporting a breakdown of these feeds by kinds for the 6-year period.

2/ Not available on a comparable basis, allowance was made for Iowa in total to make 1960 total comparable with other years.

3/ July-June fiscal year, except Alabama (October-September) and Louisiana (September-August).

Trends in the output of commercially prepared formula feeds were discussed by Oakley Ray, Director of Market Research, American Feed Manufacturers Association, for the period 1952 to 1962. 2/ This study reported an increase of 119 percent in the production of hog feeds and an 80 percent increase in beef and sheep feeds. Dairy feed output increased 20 percent; broiler feeds, 34 percent; turkey feed, 23 percent and feed used in egg production, only 5 percent.

The increase in production of formula feeds for hog and beef cattle apparently indicates a change in feeding practices. Hog and beef cattle feeders have historically relied largely on locally-grown grains supplemented with high-protein ingredients to finish hogs and steers for market. The marked increase in the use of mixed feeds by hog and beef cattle feeders indicates a pronounced trend toward the greater use of commercially prepared supplements and concentrates.

Hog and beef cattle feeds tend to be much higher in protein content than poultry or dairy feeds, which are largely complete feeds. The increase in use of high-protein supplements for hog and beef cattle feeding has been an important factor in increasing the demand for soybean meal and other protein feeds in recent years. During the past 6 years, the total quantity of protein feeds fed to livestock and poultry increased by 4 percent per year and the rate of feeding per animal unit has increased 3 percent per year. During this same time, high-protein feed prices rose at an average rate of over 3 percent per year, indicating the strong demand for these feeds.

Sales of Commercially Prepared Feeds by States as Related to Livestock Numbers

Sales of commercially processed feeds by States may be compared with the number of livestock fed in each of these States. Livestock numbers by States in terms of grain-consuming animal units were recently published by ERS for the period 1953-62. 3/ These figures are compiled for the October-September feeding year and for this reason are not exactly comparable with the State sales figures, which are for calendar or fiscal years. For this comparison, the quantity of feed sold during the 1962 calendar year or 1961-62 fiscal year was related to the number of grain-consuming animal units fed during the 1961-62 feeding year. While these figures do not give a precise measure of the commercially prepared feeds consumed per animal unit, they do give a reasonably good indication of the relative levels of the quantity of commercial feed purchased per animal unit in one State compared with another.

The total quantity of commercially processed feed and formula feed purchased per animal unit is much lower in the Corn Belt States than in other areas of the country. The total quantity of commercial feed sold (or purchased)

2/ Ray, Oakley. "Feed Industry Statistics and What They Show." Feed Age, American Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., December 1963, pp. 22-25.

3/ Livestock-Feed Relationship, 1909-1963, ERS, USDA. Stat. Bul. No. 337, Nov. 1963.

Table 23.--Commercial feeds sold in specified States, by kinds, 1961 and 1962 1/

Feed	Pennsylvania		Indiana		Illinois 2/	Wisconsin		Minnesota	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds:									
Dairy	475.2	507.7	161.0	167.0	90.2	263.0	290.1	247.0	233.6
Poultry	874.2	868.0	559.4	500.7	257.5	347.8	292.1	480.2	432.9
Beef cattle	53.3	52.8	---	---	240.5	20.4	35.5	---	---
Hog	62.9	67.7	339.1	411.0	749.5	128.7	134.7	288.4	287.6
All other 3/	42.5	45.7	63.2	43.9	35.1	105.0	128.8	32.0	47.7
Total prepared feed	1,508.1	1,541.9	1,122.7	1,122.6	1,372.8	864.9	881.2	1,047.6	1,001.8
Mineral feeds	13.2	14.2	22.7	21.6	81.7	18.5	20.2	23.4	26.9
Pet foods	138.7	151.8	32.1	27.3	70.0	25.2	24.3	24.0	27.3
Ingredients:									
Wheat byproducts	146.5	181.9	20.5	17.9	170.9	112.8	116.4	235.3	186.7
Corn products	81.9	129.8	8.7	6.8	87.7	8.6	6.7	12.8	13.5
Soybean oilmeal	275.0	207.6	59.7	61.6	752.2	91.9	87.9	351.5	346.0
Other oilseed meals 4/	19.9	24.9	6.5	8.0	57.2	65.9	57.9	44.3	37.6
All other ingredients 5/	438.2	565.2	71.6	77.9	371.5	186.2	208.3	334.6	379.5
Total ingredients	961.5	1,109.4	167.0	172.2	1,439.5	465.4	477.2	978.5	963.3
Grand total	2,621.5	2,817.3	1,344.5	1,343.7	2,964.0	1,374.0	1,402.9	2,073.5	2,019.3

Feed	Iowa		Missouri		North Dakota		Nebraska	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds:								
Dairy	103.9	108.1	364.9	378.6	17.0	9.8	59.8	53.7
Poultry	567.1	495.5	553.2	445.6	40.1	33.2	165.8	140.8
Beef cattle	439.5	474.3	120.9	143.2	19.8	20.1	331.1	369.0
Hog	1,024.2	1,145.1	372.8	394.8	32.7	30.8	254.9	295.2
All other 3/	586.4	675.0	42.1	107.6	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
Total prepared feed	2,721.1	2,898.0	1,453.9	1,469.8	111.2	96.7	814.1	861.5
Mineral feeds	70.5	70.6	30.5	31.9	2.1	2.2	28.1	33.2
Pet foods	27.2	36.9	46.2	44.0	2.1	2.7	10.5	11.3
Ingredients:								
Wheat byproducts	161.2	165.1	463.8	487.5	---	---	---	---
Corn products	17.8	19.2	105.1	81.0	---	---	---	---
Soybean oilmeals	787.6	867.3	282.4	277.4	.8	.9	---	---
Other oilseed meals 4/	128.9	83.6	144.5	113.2	---	---	---	---
All other ingredients 5/	655.2	707.4	505.0	479.7	14.5	21.6	---	---
Total ingredients	1,750.7	1,842.6	1,500.8	1,438.8	15.3	22.5	6/174.8	6/175.4
Grand total	4,569.5	4,848.1	3,031.4	2,984.5	130.7	124.1	1,027.5	1,081.4

- Continued

Table 23.--Commercial feeds sold in specified States, by kinds, 1961 and 1962 1/-Continued

Feed	Delaware		West Virginia		North Carolina		South Carolina		Florida 2/
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961-62	1962-63	1962-63
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds:									
Dairy	13.0	14.0	50.1	55.1	167.8	185.9	57.2	64.8	445.7
Poultry	274.8	221.6	140.3	124.3	1,316.6	1,179.7	243.8	257.9	557.9
Beef cattle	---	---	2.4	2.6	11.9	12.9	---	---	108.4
Hog	3.7	4.2	11.5	12.7	138.0	161.5	49.0	41.0	29.1
All other 3/	4.9	1.0	9.1	13.0	10.2	12.8	4.8	7.0	35.0
Total prepared feed	296.4	240.8	213.4	207.7	1,644.5	1,552.8	354.8	370.7	1,176.1
Mineral feeds	6.8	7.8	1.7	1.6	13.4	15.4	---	---	20.9
Pet foods	3.0	3.3	14.8	15.8	25.7	27.9	25.1	26.6	93.2
Ingredients:									
Wheat byproducts	12.7	10.7	11.6	12.5	40.9	38.5	8.7	8.1	22.6
Corn products	25.1	61.7	12.3	16.1	4.0	3.3	2.0	1.4	222.2
Soybean oilmeal	23.3	33.6	4.3	1.5	19.0	22.2	10.7	10.1	36.0
Other oilseed meals 4/	.6	.5	.4	.6	35.3	33.7	21.3	23.4	94.1
All other ingredients 5/	53.4	47.2	3.0	3.5	58.2	59.4	17.8	20.3	638.5
Total ingredients	115.1	153.7	31.6	34.2	157.4	157.1	60.5	63.3	1,013.4
Grand total	421.3	405.6	261.5	259.3	1,841.0	1,753.2	440.4	460.6	2,303.6

Feed	Kentucky		Alabama 7/		Mississippi		Arkansas	
	1961	1962	1961-62	1962-63	1961	1962	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds:								
Dairy	103.5	101.2	142.2	149.8	116.1	115.8	140.6	135.5
Poultry	179.1	168.7	875.5	827.6	337.6	313.3	436.2	374.1
Beef cattle	20.2	24.2	---	---	---	---	36.5	50.0
Hog	89.5	96.2	73.0	76.2	30.9	31.1	36.5	36.0
All other 3/	27.1	29.8	19.7	24.7	27.7	34.8	48.0	47.5
Total prepared feed	419.4	420.1	1,110.4	1,078.3	512.3	495.0	697.8	643.1
Mineral feeds	7.3	8.4	---	---	6.2	6.0	7.3	14.2
Pet foods	15.0	15.8	---	---	22.4	22.8	18.4	19.6
Ingredients:								
Wheat byproducts	35.5	29.2	---	---	23.2	35.9	63.4	65.9
Corn products	28.8	25.8	---	---	25.1	27.6	36.5	40.7
Soybean oilmeals	17.8	16.8	---	---	---	---	7.8	7.1
Other oilseed meals 4/	11.0	11.4	85.5	85.2	92.5	99.1	64.8	59.4
All other ingredients 5/	42.1	42.3	186.2	198.2	76.3	94.8	52.1	51.3
Total ingredients	135.2	125.5	271.7	283.4	217.1	257.4	224.6	224.4
Grand total	576.9	569.8	1,382.1	1,361.7	758.0	781.2	948.1	901.3

- Continued

Table 23.--Commercial feeds sold in specified States, by kinds, 1961 and 1962 1/ -Continued

Feed	Louisiana 7/		Oklahoma		Colorado		New Mexico 2/	Arizona	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1962	1961	1962
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Prepared formula feeds:									
Dairy	138.3	146.4	148.6	143.2	28.6	41.5	15.8	63.4	67.6
Poultry	187.5	181.2	191.5	178.5	76.0	71.1	25.0	48.4	49.3
Beef cattle	---	---	195.6	244.1	---	---	55.5	79.0	115.7
Hog	8.1	8.5	35.9	42.3	10.1	11.8	3.9	1.0	2.0
All other 3/	56.0	58.3	16.5	24.2	100.0	128.5	52.8	5.0	6.3
Total prepared feed	389.9	394.4	588.1	632.3	214.7	252.9	153.0	196.8	240.9
Mineral feeds	7.3	8.1	35.5	43.3	8.1	10.7	9.5	8.5	10.2
Pet foods	2.9	2.9	31.4	36.6	19.7	40.7	2.8	18.1	20.9
Ingredients:									
Wheat byproducts	28.3	28.8	166.8	165.2	---	---	9.1	2.7	2.9
Corn products	60.0	54.6	5.6	10.6	.1	.3	2.4	---	---
Soybean oilmeal	5.7	5.3	58.4	55.9	18.4	17.1	4.3	---	---
Other oilseed meals 4/	54.1	62.3	174.7	148.3	55.2	59.8	71.7	57.9	56.3
All other ingredients 5/	78.9	93.7	278.5	272.8	215.0	213.0	64.9	78.7	109.1
Total ingredients	227.0	244.7	684.0	652.8	288.7	290.2	152.4	139.3	168.3
Grand total	627.1	650.1	1,339.0	1,365.0	531.2	594.5	317.7	362.7	440.3

1/ Data for most States reported by State Departments of Agriculture on feed sold in the State either retail or by feed manufacturers. Data for a few States are for shipments, distribution, or consumption in the State.

2/ Data only available for one year.

3/ Horse, mule, sheep, goat and other prepared feeds, including antibiotic and vitamin premixes and supplements.

4/ Includes soybean meal for States where it is not reported separately.

5/ Includes alfalfa meal, brewers' dried grains and yeast, distillers' dried grains, beet pulp, citrus pulp, fish meal, horse meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, steamed bone meal, milk products, molasses, oat products, grain screenings and miscellaneous ingredients.

6/ Residual; ingredients not reported separately.

7/ Alabama, October-September year; Louisiana, September-August; all other States either calendar year or July-June fiscal year.

ranged from about 200 pounds to 400 pounds per animal unit in most of the North Central States. Sales per animal unit were larger in Missouri and Kansas than in other Corn Belt States. In Missouri, the quantity sold averaged a little over 700 pounds per animal unit and in Kansas, a little under 700 pounds per animal unit. Farmers in the Corn Belt depend largely on locally grown grains for their feed requirements. Purchased feed is made up largely of feed concentrates and supplements which are used to mix with locally produced grain.

The quantity of commercially prepared feed purchased per grain-consuming animal unit was much higher in most of the Southern States than in the Corn Belt, although there was a wide variation among the States. The quantity of all commercially prepared feed purchased per animal unit ranged from below 400 pounds in Kentucky to over 1,600 pounds in Oklahoma and Texas. In Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the quantity purchased ranged from 500 to 700 pounds per animal unit. In the South Atlantic States, except Florida, the quantity purchased ranged from about 700 to 1,000 pounds per animal unit. In Florida, farmers purchased about 1,800 pounds of feed per animal unit.

In most of the North Central States reporting sales by kinds of feed, formula feed sales amounted to only 200 to 300 pounds per animal unit. Sales of formula feed in the 3 South Altantic States ranged from around 500 to 600 pounds per animal unit. In the 6 South Central States reporting sales by kinds, sales of formula feed per animal unit varied from a little under 300 pounds in Kentucky to over 700 pounds in Louisiana and Oklahoma.

In the 5 Western States reporting total sales of commercial feed, the quantities purchased per animal unit ranged widely from 600 to 800 pounds in Idaho and Colorado, to over 1,800 pounds in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Of the total purchases of commercial feed per animal unit in Colorado, about 300 pounds was formula feed and in New Mexico and Arizona a little over 1,000 pounds of the feed purchased was formula feed.

The average quantity of all commercial feeds purchased per animal unit for the 33 States reporting was about 700 pounds. This would be less than one-half of all the feed concentrates fed per animal unit. In the 23 States reporting sales of formula feed the quantity purchased per animal unit was about 330 pounds or a little less than one-fifth of the total amount of all feed concentrates fed per animal unit.

Sales of Formula Feed by States As Related to Production

State sales of formula feeds also may be compared with the production of these feeds as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Production of commercially prepared formula feeds by all types of processors by States was reported by the Bureau of the Census for the first time in 1961, and is now being reported annually by States. 4/ These data are broken down between poultry feeds and livestock feeds and also complete feeds and feed supplements and concentrates.

More formula feed was produced than was sold to feeders in most of the Midwestern States, since these States generally produce a surplus for shipment to the Eastern and Southern States. In Missouri and Illinois, the total tonnage of feed sold was only about two-thirds of the production in the States and in Nebraska it was only about 60 percent. In Indiana, over 80 percent of the feed produced in the State was sold within the State, and in Minnesota and Iowa, over 90 percent.

Although total production of formula feed is not reported for Pennsylvania, the output of complete feeds in that State in 1961 totaled 997,000 tons, well below the 1,508,000 tons of formula feed sold in the State. Allowing for production of feed supplements and concentrates in the State, these comparisons would indicate that about one-fourth to one-third of the feed sold in Pennsylvania is shipped in from other States.

In most of the Southern States, sales of formula feeds during 1961 were above the tonnages produced in the States. In North Carolina and Alabama the total tonnage sold was about a fourth larger than production in the States. In Florida, feed sales exceeded production by about 60 percent. Arkansas, however, reported total sales of about 10 percent below production. Of the Western States, only Arizona reported both production and sales. Arizona's sales of formula feed were somewhat below production as reported by Census.

Because of the large number of producers and retailers of prepared formula feeds and differences in methods of reporting, it is difficult to get accurate and comparable data on production and sales to obtain an exact comparison of these 2 series. The above comparisons, however, do indicate the magnitude of production and consumption relationships within the States reporting both production and sales of formula feeds.

4/ Current Industrial Report - Poultry and Livestock Feed Production, Bureau of the Census, M20E (61)-1, May 13, 1963.

Table 24.--Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1958-63

Year beginning October	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn										
Average 1957-61	925	72	903	69	736	71	668	65	3,232	277
1958	898	60	862	50	707	62	605	58	3,072	230
1959	939	66	958	51	755	58	681	55	3,333	230
1960	931	77	951	72	775	74	739	69	3,396	292
1961	1,045	95	987	123	788	123	740	94	3,560	435
1962 2/	952	107	1,095	85	793	130	705	94	3,545	416
1963 2/	894	151								
Oats										
Average 1957-61	228	7	309	6	240	8	362	11	1,139	32
1958	275	7	369	10	287	9	405	18	1,336	44
1959	220	11	276	7	207	9	329	12	1,032	39
1960	225	7	288	6	229	5	357	6	1,099	24
1961	195	3	280	1	207	11	317	12	999	27
1962 2/	193	6	280	3	213	3	307	4	993	16
1963 2/	173	1								
Barley										
Average 1957-61	90	24	88	24	68	27	106	26	352	101
1958	84	30	81	25	76	23	118	41	359	119
1959	80	29	93	26	58	22	107	22	338	99
1960	98	24	93	19	78	21	108	10	377	74
1961	94	15	98	24	60	36	92	17	344	92
1962 2/	86	23	100	12	73	16	111	11	370	62
1963 2/	84	18								
Sorghum grain										
Average 1957-61	143	20	116	20	76	20	3/32	25	359	85
1958	154	24	76	28	62	18	4/	30	4/281	100
1959	169	26	103	23	87	21	25	30	384	100
1960	145	24	160	13	86	20	38	14	429	71
1961	125	18	160	27	79	26	58	28	422	99
1962 2/	118	29	166	31	101	32	18	21	403	113
1963 2/	185	32								
Total (Million tons) 4 grains										
Average 1957-61	35.7	3.3	35.6	3.2	28.2	3.3	27.9	3.3	127.4	13.1
1958	35.9	3.2	34.1	2.9	27.9	2.9	26.3	3.7	124.2	12.7
1959	36.5	3.4	36.4	2.8	28.3	2.9	27.6	3.1	128.8	12.2
1960	36.1	3.5	37.9	2.9	29.6	3.2	30.1	2.7	133.7	12.3
1961	38.1	3.6	38.9	4.8	29.1	5.2	29.6	4.0	135.7	17.6
1962 2/	35.1	4.5	42.2	3.6	30.2	5.0	27.8	3.5	135.3	16.6
1963 2/	35.1	5.5								

1/ Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt, and sorghum grain. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Four-year average. 4/ Quarterly figures for October-June domestic disappearance add to 292 million bushels, leaving a balancing item of -11 million for July-September. Some of the sorghum grain fed and exported in this quarter would come from the 1959 crop.

Table 25.--Feed grains: Total stocks and stocks owned by CCC, quarterly, 1960 to date

Year	Total stocks 1/				Owned by CCC 2/			
	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
				Corn				
1960	4,343,541	3,335,348	2,522,071	1,786,966	1,225,183	1,196,916	1,151,917	1,285,881
1961	4,687,297	3,664,924	2,816,056	2,008,357	1,447,907	1,405,912	1,199,958	1,326,833
1962	4,494,569	3,385,027	2,473,315	1,639,546	1,216,188	997,075	675,294	888,313
1963	4,216,669	3,037,357	2,114,517	1,315,593	958,475	778,222	504,648	3/ 810,260
1964 3/	4,353,430				794,485			
				Oats				
1960	766,127	483,338	267,311	1,082,550	11,730	12,194	14,514	11,252
1961	851,576	558,056	324,636	972,603	11,082	9,878	9,025	8,461
1962	774,652	494,740	276,576	968,228	6,761	6,518	14,292	15,705
1963	770,475	488,392	274,422	945,928	15,261	14,090	17,087	18,942
1964 3/	772,927				18,987			
				Barley				
1960	360,975	245,163	167,389	472,962	62,568	57,533	68,709	61,245
1961	358,256	246,879	152,762	435,976	52,153	47,391	50,926	41,611
1962	335,536	216,984	123,711	452,665	32,074	26,113	29,343	28,647
1963	345,754	233,772	146,836	425,987	28,173	27,803	38,434	46,817
1964 3/	329,240				27,681			
				Sorghum grain				
1960	869,642	743,999	636,156	581,219	480,019	475,337	571,692	548,588
1961	1,032,369	859,783	753,967	701,928	551,744	541,068	688,980	665,741
1962	1,038,187	851,168	745,836	660,908	600,082	533,288	688,304	627,581
1963	1,023,376	826,536	694,037	654,524	548,213	461,625	661,233	626,730
1964 3/	1,021,464				573,985			

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, elevators and warehouses and Government-owned. 2/ Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. 3/ Revised. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 26.--Feed grains: Distribution of January 1 stocks, United States, 1962-1964

Year	Farm	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Terminal market, mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
		Corn		
1962	3,021,630	658,103	814,836	4,494,569
1963	2,964,921	556,817	694,931	4,216,669
1964 2/	3,216,580	412,046	724,804	4,353,430
		Oats		
1962	694,520	653	79,479	774,652
1963	693,376	1,984	75,115	770,475
1964 2/	687,895	3,862	81,170	772,927
		Barley		
1962	181,243	12,161	142,132	335,536
1963	215,066	7,461	123,227	345,754
1964 2/	199,085	13,059	117,096	329,240
		Sorghum grain		
1962	148,501	5,259	884,427	1,038,187
1963	176,862	4,823	841,691	1,023,376
1964 2/	188,390	4,015	829,059	1,021,464

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 27.--Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1958-63

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1957-61	75,551	65,761	35,740	28,749	16,150	14,293	20,189	15,631
1958	73,351	63,549	37,699	31,247	16,150	14,791	20,675	16,524
1959	82,742	72,091	35,108	27,793	16,817	14,918	19,502	15,402
1960	81,711	71,649	31,538	26,646	15,614	13,939	19,588	15,592
1961	66,771	58,449	32,514	23,994	15,773	12,946	14,292	10,957
1962	65,850	56,609	29,874	22,675	14,636	12,430	15,042	11,536
1963 1/	70,053	60,654	28,869	21,757	13,840	11,538	17,771	13,488

1/ Preliminary.

Table 28.--Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1958-63

Year	Corn for grain	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Average 1957-61	3,551,952	1,182,012	433,898	560,669	144,479
1958	3,356,205	1,401,410	477,368	581,012	144,122
1959	3,824,598	1,052,059	422,383	555,211	149,605
1960	3,908,070	1,155,312	431,309	619,867	155,618
1961	3,625,530	1,011,398	395,669	479,751	140,626
1962	3,636,673	1,020,371	436,448	509,685	142,899
1963 1/	4,081,791	980,910	399,921	583,466	155,920

1/ Preliminary.

Table 29.--Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1958-63

Year	Yield per harvested acre				Four feed grains			
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Planted acres	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per harvested acre	Total production
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Million acres	Million acres	Ton	Million tons
Average 1957-61	54.1	41.2	30.4	36.7	147.7	124.4	1.16	144.5
1958	52.8	44.8	32.3	35.2	147.9	126.1	1.14	144.1
1959	53.1	37.9	28.3	36.0	154.2	130.2	1.15	149.6
1960	54.5	43.4	30.9	39.8	148.5	127.8	1.22	155.6
1961	62.0	42.2	30.6	43.8	129.4	106.3	1.32	140.6
1962	64.2	45.0	35.1	44.2	125.4	103.2	1.38	142.9
1963 1/	67.3	45.1	34.7	43.3	130.5	107.4	1.45	155.9

1/ Preliminary.

Table 30.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, December 1962-January 1964 with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1962	1963				1963	1963-64			
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	997.6	755.0	965.7	939.5	933.1	96.3	152.8	155.8	178.3	161.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	300.0	224.1	343.1	351.0	302.5	98.5	159.2	167.4	192.2	184.9
Linseed cake and meal	30.2	34.5	38.2	32.6	28.8	8.5	6.7	7.4	10.0	8.4
Peanut cake and meal	4.2	3.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3
Copra cake and meal	3/	8.7	9.4	10.9	8.4	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total	1,332.0	1,025.5	1,361.6	1,339.1	1,278.1	205.0	320.7	332.6	382.5	356.0
Corn gluten feed and meal	99.6	102.0	116.8	104.5	112.7	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	18.2	20.6	19.5	16.9	18.9	1.9	5.1	6.2	6.2	4.9
Distillers' dried grains	31.7	25.2	32.3	30.1	33.9	4.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.7
Wheat millfeeds	380.0	400.0	497.0	412.0	393.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	28.9	33.9	36.7	26.1	31.5	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal	36.1	181.1	155.3	40.3	30.0	406.6	626.4	652.1	559.7	439.2
Fish meal and solubles	3.6	31.4	18.9	13.4	10.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fats and oils used in feeds	21.0	19.0	18.5	16.8	18.1	---	---	---	---	---

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1962	1963				1962	1963			
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	114.5	89.1	92.5	154.3	142.5
Cottonseed cake and meal	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	10.6	8.6	14.8	3.8	5.2
Linseed cake and meal	.1	0	1	4/	4/	2.4	6.2	2.3	13.5	4/
Copra cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---
Total	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	127.5	103.9	109.6	171.6	147.7
Wheat millfeeds	7.4	5.3	18.7	18.7	29.9	4.8	2.8	1.5	.8	1.3
Fish meal	19.2	34.8	31.6	17.5	31.3	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed poultry feed	---	---	---	---	---	12.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.9
Mixed dairy feed	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	.3	.4	.7	.4
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	101	98	121	27	81	37,019	29,139	34,955	59,854	55,824
Oats, including oatmeal	566	289	323	339	402	770	760	644	186	194
Barley, including malt	619	458	2,219	1,593	1,534	6,572	5,544	4,775	7,673	5,752
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	---	10,633	6,477	8,196	11,628	12,553

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1962		1963				
	October	November	July	August	September	October	November
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn 5/							
Wet-processing	15,314	14,145	16,717	16,405	15,299	16,822	16,655
Distilled spirits and alcohol	2,441	2,388	1,783	1,850	1,625	2,285	1,428
Barley							
Malt liquors	6,052	5,335	8,957	7,722	6,114	6,565	5,671
Distilled spirits and alcohol	499	518	262	305	408	513	457

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than 50 tons. 5/ Corn, wet processing, December 1963, 14,435,962 bushels.

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